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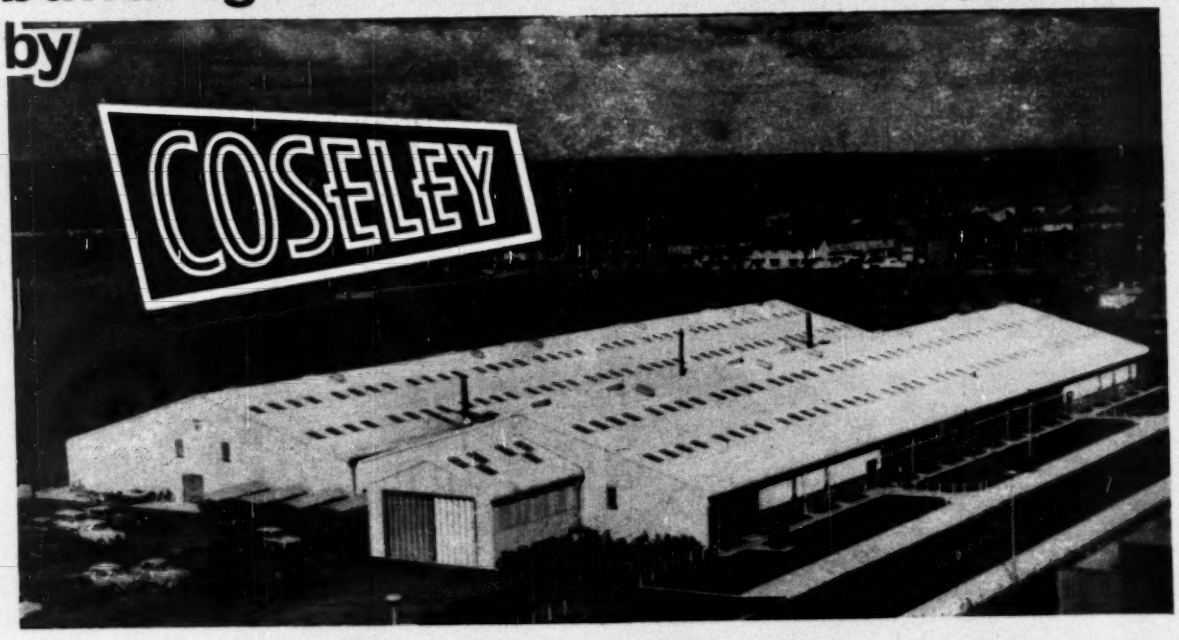

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Size and Diversification of Industrial Enterprises

The last volume (Part 135) of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958, which was published this week by H.M. Stationery Office (price 8s. 6d. net), contains analyses of a kind not previously included showing the size of industrial enterprises, the extent to which they specialized in their main industry, and the extent and direction of diversification. This article summarizes some of this information, and includes also a comparison between the number of large enterprises in 1958 and the number in 1935.

THE LARGEST 185 industrial enterprises* in the private sector of the economy, those with 5,000 or more employees, accounted for roughly a quarter of total industrial employment and output in 1958. Enterprises in the public sector accounted for another 15 per cent. The largest 185 enterprises also accounted for 30 per cent. of industry's fixed capital investment in 1958, and since public sector enterprises accounted for over 36 per cent., together they were responsible for about two-thirds.

The enterprise unit

The tables which are under discussion here relate to enterprises, a unit which has only recently been used for census reporting and which brings together companies under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists, therefore, either of a single firm, or of a holding company, together with its subsidiary companies.

Analysis in terms of enterprises entailed bringing together all the returns for the 1958 Census of Production for each enterprise that made more than one return, and classifying the enterprise as a whole to the industry group in which it had the largest net output. Enterprises that made only one return were also included in the analyses. Included as individual enterprises are organizations like the Co-operative Wholesale Society (in respect of its productive activities) and industrial holding companies such as Thomas Tilling Ltd.

The Census of Production for 1958 did not include a direct inquiry into links of ownership between companies. Information about the constituent companies of enterprises was mainly obtained from published sources such as the Stock Exchange Year Book, supplemented by information derived from company reports, or from correspondence with firms. The information is not absolutely complete, but covers the largest and most important groups of industrial firms, and is believed sufficient to provide a worthwhile basis for analysis. (A more exhaustive examination of the largest manufacturing enterprises, those with 2,000 or more employees, made more recently by the Census Office, has confirmed this belief; it revealed a total of 476 such enterprises in 1958, compared with the 469 here.)

The Census of Production covers public as well as private industrial undertakings, but most of the analysis is limited to enterprises in the private sector, excluding Government Departments, local authorities and public corporations. Publicly owned iron and steel companies have been included throughout in the figures for the private sector and treated as separate enterprises, not as a single enterprise. Water companies, however, have been excluded because of the very special nature of their activities. The analysis, therefore, covers the field of mining, manufacturing and construction (the greatest amount of detail being given for manufacturing industry).

Classification of industries

The form of the results is very much influenced by the classification scheme adopted, and in particular by the number of different industries distinguished. The finer the classification the more diversification will appear, but the less significant it will be. With a fine classification also, a lot of detail would have to be suppressed to avoid disclosing particulars for individual enterprises; and there would be a great deal of arbitrariness in assigning a large mixed enterprise to a single heading. On the other hand, to use a very broad classification would mask many connections of interest.

It has, therefore, been thought appropriate for the present purpose to use a classification broader than the 130 industries distinguished in the earlier census reports, but finer than the 17 Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification which come within

* *In the context of this article and the Census of Production for 1958, industrial activities comprise Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing industry, Construction, Gas, Electricity and Water (Orders II-XVIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).*

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Front Cover Photograph

Pre-formed cables for wiring racks of public telephone exchange equipment stacked in the cable forming shop at the Woolwich works of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. The complex cable forms will be incorporated in the exchange equipments supplied by AEI Telecommunications Division for all parts of the world.

Industrial Enterprises (*Continued*)

the Census of Production field. Enterprises and establishments are accordingly here classified to one of the 57 industry groups listed at the end of this article and hereafter referred to, for convenience, as 'industries'. The main analysis relates to the 51 manufacturing industries distinguished.

Another point to be noted is that the analysis of the activities of each enterprise is based on the classification of the establishments it controls, and not on a re-compilation of the census output data, which would be unsatisfactory because it would involve duplication. It does not take account, therefore, of mixed activities carried on within the same establishment. Generally this does not matter since sales of products proper to the industry to which an establishment is classified in most cases account for 90 per cent. or more of the total sales of the establishment. But there may be a few cases where, on this account, the tables fail to reveal the full extent of diversification.

Employment size

Table A gives estimates of total employment, net output and capital expenditure for all enterprises in the private sector analyzed by the size of their total employment. In measuring each enterprise's total employment, the whole of its activities in the field of the 1958 Census of Production were included except Textile converting†, but activities outside the scope of the census (for example, retail distribution) were not taken into account.

Totals are shown for the private sector as a whole, for the public sector as a whole, and for all enterprises. Sub-totals are given for enterprises in the private sector employing 100 persons or more. The analyses in all the other tables relate to these larger enterprises only. Altogether in 1958 there were 10,843 industrial enterprises in the private sector of the economy having 100 or more employees which, as shown in Table A, accounted for roughly two-thirds of the total employment and net output covered by the Census of Production.

Table A illustrates once again the well-known tendency for net output per head to rise with size of unit.

Specialization and diversification

Table B shows total employment and net output for larger enterprises in the private sector, analyzed by the number of industries in which they were engaged.

The relative specialization of most enterprises can be seen from the fact that 9,334 (or 86 per cent.) of those with 100 or more employees confined their activities to only one industry group, 1,003 were engaged in two groups, 275 in three, and 231 had activities in four groups or more.

It is of course mainly the largest enterprises which are engaged in several different industries, and a further analysis by employment size given in the census report shows that, of the 54 enterprises engaged in seven industries or more, 43 were to be found among the 185 with 5,000 or more employees. However, out of these 185 as many as 43 were confined to one industry only.

Table C shows the extent of specialization in an alternative way, using as a measure of specialization the percentage of each enterprise's net output arising from its main activity. The number of enterprises in the 100 per cent. column in Table C is, of course, the same as the number of enterprises shown in Table B as being in only one industry.

Table C also shows the extent to which specialization tends to fall as the size of enterprises increases. For example, manufacturing enterprises with 100 to 499 employees had 98 per cent. of their net output in their main industry, while those with 5,000 or more employees had as much as a quarter of their net output attributable to other activities; and whereas only 4 per cent. of the smallest group shown had less than 75 per cent. of their total net output in their main industry, a third of the largest manufacturing enterprises were diversified to this extent.

† *Textile converting, though covered by the* 1958 *census, is classified as a distributive trade and has not been included in any of the summary tables.*

Industrial Enterprises (*Continued*)

In the census report the degree of specialization is also analyzed by main industry, and is shown to vary from 99 per cent. for enterprises manufacturing mainly cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery to 67 per cent. for enterprises making, mainly, electrical machinery.

Besides cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, the industries with proportionately the smallest outside interests were agricultural machinery; the woollen industry; clothing; footwear; furniture; and printing and publishing. Most of these are industries in which small firms predominate, and in all these cases the enterprises classified to the industry derived less than 5 per cent. of their net output from establishments classified elsewhere.

At the other end of the scale, in addition to electrical machinery, the industries having proportionately the largest outside interests were general chemicals; iron and steel; several branches of engineering – industrial engines, textile machinery, insulated wires and cables and radio and telecommunications; vehicles other than motor vehicles; and the aircraft industry. Enterprises in all these industries derived more than a fifth of their net output from establishments in other industries.

The most diverse pattern of outside interests is shown for the chemical industry, whose interests extended into food, metals, engineering, textiles, building materials and paper. The presence of iron and steel firms in the list reflects their ownership of coke ovens, and their long-established links with engineering; some of them have an interest also in non-ferrous metals. The other indus-

(*text continued on next page*)

Analysis by total employment size, 1958

TABLE A **All enterprises with industrial activities in the United Kingdom**

Size of enterprise (total number of persons employed in all industry groups)	Enterprises	Establishments	Employment		Net output			Capital expenditure less disposals	
			Number	Percentage of total	Value	Percentage of total	Per person employed	Value	Percentage of total
	Number	Number	Thousands	Per cent.	£ million	Per cent.	£	£ million	Per cent.
Private sector enterprises:									
Total – All industries	..	182,250	8,795	83·2	8,690	83·2	988	893	62·4
All manufacturing industries	..	85,959	7,498	70·9	7,614	72·9	1,015	831	58·1
50,000 and over	8	467	547	5·2	634	6·1	1,159	94	6·5
20,000-49,999	24	931	750	7·1	886	8·5	1,182	135	9·4
10,000-19,999	42	826	566	5·4	627	6·0	1,108	84	5·9
5,000- 9,999	106	1,564	709	6·7	768	7·4	1,083	110	7·7
2,000- 4,999	289	2,017	863	8·2	935	9·0	1,084	100	7·0
1,000- 1,999	488	2,183	684	6·5	715	6·8	1,045	78	5·5
500- 999	993	2,808	687	6·5	655	6·3	953	54	3·8
200- 499	2,979	5,319	912	8·6	835	8·0	916	62	4·3
100- 199	4,261	5,998	597	5·6	525	5·0	880	36	2·5
Total – 100 and over	9,190	22,113	6,313	59·7	6,580	63·0	1,042	754	52·7
25- 99	14,257	16,549	744	7·0	639	6·1	859	} 77	5·4
1- 24	..	47,297	441	4·2	395	3·8	896		
Non-manufacturing industries	..	96,291	1,297	12·3	1,076	10·3	830	62	4·3
5,000 and over	5	9	53	0·5	57	0·5	1,058	4	0·3
2,000-4,999	43	242	125	1·2	128	1·2	1,029	9	0·6
1,000-1,999	47	116	62	0·6	57	0·5	915	4	0·3
500- 999	138	309	95	0·9	93	0·9	973	5	0·4
200- 499	498	625	147	1·4	128	1·2	869	7	0·5
100- 199	922	1,055	127	1·2	108	1·0	844	6	0·5
Total – 100 and over	1,653	2,356	610	5·8	570	5·5	934	36	2·5
25-99	5,207	5,464	255	2·4	211	2·0	827	} 26	1·8
1-24	..	88,471	432	4·1	295	2·8	684		
Public sector enterprises	..	5,215	1,595	15·1	1,588	15·2	996	523	36·5
Unsatisfactory returns	..	6,224	178	1·7	162	1·6	910	15	1·1
TOTAL – ALL ENTERPRISES	..	193,689	10,568	100·0	10,441	100·0	988	1,431	100·0

Analysis by number of industry groups in which engaged, 1958

TABLE B **Private sector enterprises employing 100 or more persons: United Kingdom**

Number of industry groups in which engaged	Enterprises	Employment	Net output
	Number	Thousands	£ million
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,190	6,313	6,580
Enterprises with establishments in:			
Sixteen or more groups	5	258	322
Ten to fifteen groups	11	268	286
Nine groups	8	190	226
Eight groups	15	297	345
Seven groups	15	146	181
Six groups	20	133	132
Five groups	50	210	226
Four groups	91	305	305
Three groups	246	586	667
Two groups	895	929	979
One group only	7,834	2,991	2,912
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,653	610	570
Enterprises with establishments in:			
Five or more groups	6	10	11
Four groups	10	8	10
Three groups	29	30	34
Two groups	108	65	62
One group only	1,500	497	454
TOTAL – ALL INDUSTRIES	10,843	6,924	7,150

Analysis by percentage of net output in main industry group, 1958

TABLE C **Private sector enterprises employing 100 or more persons: United Kingdom**

Size of enterprise (total number of persons employed in all industry groups)	Total		Percentage of net output in main industry group			
	Enterprises	Percentage of net output in main industry group	100%	75% but under 100%	50% but under 75%	Under 50%
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Number	Number	Number
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,190	85	7,834	791	485	80
5,000 and over	180	75	38	83	38	21
1,000-4,999	777	90	436	212	104	25
500- 999	993	95	762	129	86	16
100- 499	7,240	98	6,598	367	257	18
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,653	95	1,500	98	45	10
5,000 and over	5	100	5	—	—	—
1,000-4,999	90	89	60	17	*	*
500- 999	138	95	108	17	*	*
100- 499	1,420	98	1,327	64	*	*
TOTAL – ALL INDUSTRIES	10,843	86	9,334	889	530	90

Industrial Enterprises (*Continued*)

tries mentioned also operated predominantly within the field of metals and metal manufactures, where the processes of production are generally less specialized than in most other branches of industry.

Links between industries

These and other links between industries are set out in two other tables in the census report, which show both the extent and the direction of diversification. Tables D and E reproduce by way of example the sections of these tables relating to the cotton industry.

Table D shows, *inter alia*, that out of 482 enterprises mainly in the cotton industry and employing a total of 260,601 people, 397 employing 129,268 had no activities in other industries, and 85 employing 131,333 people had 82 per cent. of their combined net output in cotton, their other industrial activities being spread over twenty-one different industries. The table distinguishes eight of these industries, in which 500 or more people were employed, but particulars of employment and net output, together with the number of enterprises involved, cannot be given in every case owing to the risk of disclosing information relating to individual enterprises.

An analysis of this sort is bound to be influenced by the classification assigned to enterprises with very mixed activities, such as the Co-operative Wholesale Society. These have been classified to the industry in which they had the largest net output in 1958, and if the balance of their activities shifted even slightly they might be classified to another industry, in which case the pattern of links between industries would also be altered.

Table E illustrates the direction of diversification in another way. Whereas Table D shows the various industries outside cotton in which enterprises classified to the cotton industry were engaged, Table E takes a look at the data the other way round and shows the main industry of all the enterprises with establishments in the cotton industry. From this table it can be seen that 562 enterprises employing 100 persons or more had 1,262 establishments in the cotton industry employing a total of 262,339 people. Besides the 482 enterprises referred to above, which were mainly engaged in the cotton industry, there were 80 enterprises mainly engaged in other industries which employed 24,026 people in cotton. Table E shows that the 80 enterprises were in 20 different industries, and names the seven industries each employing 500 or more people in cotton. The net output of the 80 enterprises accounted for 10 per cent. of the total net output of the cotton establishments shown in Table E. This is not the same as 10 per cent. of the total net output of the cotton industry because the present analysis relates only to establishments belonging to enterprises employing 100 or more persons; in the cotton industry these accounted for 91 per cent. of the total – a rather higher proportion than for manufacturing industry as a whole, for which the corresponding proportion was four-fifths.

From the full version of Table E published in the report it can be seen that cotton is not at all exceptional in having about 10 per cent. of its net output attributable to enterprises mainly engaged in other industries – indeed, this is just about the median figure for the industries distinguished in the present analysis. Not surprisingly the tobacco industry shows up as the least 'colonized', so to speak, less than a half of 1 per cent. of its total net output being attributable to enterprises mainly in other industries. There follow in ascending order the drink industries, textile machinery, and printing and publishing, each with less than 5 per cent. of their net output attributable to outside enterprises.

At the other extreme are the heavily colonized industries where enterprises mainly in other industries account for a large proportion of net output. The classic example is the coke oven industry, where four-fifths of the net output was attributable to enterprises in the iron and steel industry. Two other industries with more than a half of their net output attributable to outside enterprises were plastics and industrial engines.

A comparison of the analysis showing the extent to which industries have been colonized by outside interests with the analysis measuring the specialization of the enterprises in each industry, reveals some interesting features, though there is no clear distinction between industries in a dominant position, having interests in other industries, and those in a subordinate position, with a substantial degree of colonization, so to speak, from elsewhere. The blurring of the lines of demarcation between industries has, instead, produced a very much more mixed picture. It is true of nearly half the industries distinguished, both that the enterprises in the industry derived 10 per cent. or more of their net output from establishments in other industries; and that 10 per cent. or more of the net output of establishments in the industry came from establishments belonging to enterprises in other industries.

There were only six industries which in 1958 had significant interests elsewhere without themselves being colonized to a significant extent (significance being defined in terms of the arbitrary figure of 10 per cent.). These were cereals; soap; mineral oil refining; iron and steel; textile machinery; and insulated wires and cables.

There was a larger group of industries where there was a significant degree of control from elsewhere, but which did not themselves have significant interests in other industries. The industries in this group were as follows:

Paint	Cotton
Machine tools	Textile finishing
Contractors' plant	Footwear
Office machinery	Timber
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Furniture

Specimen table: Analysis of enterprises in the Cotton Industry showing their activities in other industry groups, 1958

TABLE D **Private sector enterprises employing 100 or more persons: United Kingdom**

Main industry group and other industry groups (*specifying all other manufacturing industry groups with 500 or more persons employed*)	Enterprises	Establishments	Employment	Net output	Percentage of net output in main industry group
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	Per cent.
Cotton, etc., spinning and weaving –					
Total	482	1,311	260,601	149,377	91
Wholly in this industry	397	672	129,268	71,511	100
Also in other industry groups	85	639	131,333	77,866	82
In main industry group	85	447	109,045	63,885	
In other industry groups	85	192	22,288	13,981	
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	*	*	*1,269*	*1,651*	
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., watches and clocks	*	*	*	*	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	*5*	*10*	*1,102*	*694*	
Textile finishing	*36*	*44*	*5,468*	*3,224*	
Other textile industries	*38*	*57*	*4,203*	*2,485*	
Clothing	*14*	*40*	*6,028*	*2,966*	
Building materials, etc.	*	*	*	*	
Paper products	*	*	*1,445*	*861*	
Other (13 industry groups)	*14*	*20*	*1,366*	*1,030*	

Specimen table: Analysis of establishments in the Cotton Industry showing the main industry group of the enterprises to which they belonged, 1958

TABLE E **All establishments of private sector enterprises employing 100 or more persons: United Kingdom**

Establishments: (i) of enterprises wholly in the same industry group; (ii) of enterprises mainly but not wholly in the same industry group; (iii) of enterprises mainly in other industry groups, (*specifying those manufacturing industry groups with 500 or more persons employed*)	Enterprises	Establishments	Employment	Net output
	Number	Number	Number	£'000
Cotton, etc., spinning and weaving – Total	562	1,262	262,339	150,583
(i)	397	672	129,268	71,511
(ii)	85	447	109,045	63,885
(iii)	80	143	24,026	15,287
Cereal foodstuffs	*	*	*	*
Production of man-made fibres	*	*	*	*
Woollen and worsted	*13*	*18*	*2,669*	*1,899*
Textile finishing	*11*	*22*	*3,243*	*1,790*
Other textile industries	*27*	*39*	*4,638*	*2,451*
Rubber	*	*	*	*
Other manufacturing industries	*	*	*939*	*549*
Other (13 industry groups)	*17*	*23*	*1,968*	*1,669*

Industrial Enterprises (*Continued*)

There were also a sizeable number of industries which (still with the 10 per cent. dividing line) were neither colonizing nor colonized. The industries in this relatively self-contained group were:

Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	Wool
Drink	Hosiery
Tobacco	Leather
Agricultural machinery	Clothing
Motor vehicles	Pottery and glass
	Printing

Fixed capital investment

A further table in the report (of which no example is given here for reasons of space) provides an analysis of the capital expenditure of enterprises in 1958, and shows, *inter alia*, how much was spent on fixed investment in connection with the main activity, and how much in other industries. For the cotton industry it shows, for example, that out of a total investment of £10 million, the 397 enterprises with no activities in other industries spent £5 million, while the other 85 spent £4 million on cotton and £1 million on outside industrial interests, the amount invested in the latter being roughly in proportion to the net output derived from them.

This close correspondence between the proportion of fixed capital expenditure spent on subordinate activities and the proportion of net output derived from them is found generally – indeed, in all but eight of the industries distinguished in the present analysis. In six of these – textile machinery; electrical machinery; aircraft; other vehicles; paper products; and printing and publishing – a comparatively low proportion of their fixed capital expenditure in 1958 was devoted to the main industry in relation to its contribution to total net output. In the other two – paper and board and insulated wires and cables – proportionately more was invested in 1958 in the main industry than it contributed to total net output. Too much weight should not, however, be attached to these results for a single year.

Changes since 1935

In 1958 there were 180 manufacturing enterprises in the private sector of the economy, each with 5,000 or more employees, employing in total 2·6 million people: in 1935 the corresponding figures were 88 enterprises employing 1·0 million people. The analysis of these large enterprises, given in Table F, brings out very strikingly the extent to which industry has become concentrated in larger groupings. In particular it will be seen that in 1935 there was no enterprise employing as many as 50,000 people; by 1958 there were eight.

Analysis by total employment size, 1935 and 1958

Private sector enterprises in manufacturing industry employing 5,000 or more persons: United Kingdom

TABLE F

Size of enterprise (total number of persons employed in all industry groups)	Enterprises		Employment	
	1935	1958	1935	1958
	No.	No.	Thousands	Thousands
50,000 and over	—	8	—	547
20,000-49,999	9	24	273	750
10,000-19,999	21	42	308	566
5,000- 9,999	58	106	413	709
Total – 5,000 and over	88	180	994	2,571

The figures for 1935 are based on the analysis of the results of the Census of Production for 1935 made by Messrs. Leak and Maizels in Table II of a paper presented to the Royal Statistical Society in 1945*. They have now been adjusted to exclude the particulars for enterprises in the public sector included in the original analysis, and also to exclude railway, coal, gas and electricity undertakings then in the private sector, but which have since been nationalized. As for 1958, iron and steel companies have been included, and water companies have been excluded. The exclusion of coal undertakings from the 1935 figures entailed adjustments to the employment figures for enterprises mainly engaged in a number of other industries, particularly iron and steel.

In 1958 there were, in addition to the 180 manufacturing enterprises shown in Table F, five large private sector enterprises, with 5,000 or more people employed, in the non-manufacturing industries covered by the census: in 1935 the corresponding figure was none.

The proportion of industrial employment and output accounted for by the largest enterprises – those employing 5,000 people or more – just about doubled between 1935 and 1958, rising from about an eighth to about a quarter.

Since 1958 there can be little doubt that the trend towards larger groupings has gained impetus. Between 1953 and 1958 the expenditure of quoted public companies on acquiring subsidiaries amounted to around £100 million a year, but in 1959 and 1960 it averaged about £300 million a year†. It is likely also that greater concentration has been accompanied by greater diversification; there is evidence from a study of the growth of British industry between 1951 and 1958, which is under way in the Census Office, that industrial diversification was growing during that period. But an exact measure of changes since 1958 must await the taking of the next full census of production in respect of 1963, when it is intended to make a further analysis in terms of enterprises on similar lines to this one.

Reprints of this article are obtainable without charge from the Chief Statistician, Board of Trade, Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. Telephone inquiries should be made to Pinner 8771, Ext. 200.

Notes and Definitions

TERMS USED

Capital expenditure. The figures shown comprise expenditure on new building work and on plant, machinery and vehicles (including that incurred in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production), less amounts received for plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of.

Employment is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

Enterprise is used to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists, therefore, either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

Establishment. In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

The **net output** of an industry group represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses, and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done: adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased, the value of goods purchased for merchanting and canteen supplies, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

(*Continued on next page*)

* *H. Leak and A. Maizels, 'The Structure of British Industry', Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, vol. 108, parts 1-2, 1945, pp. 142-207.*

† *See 'Income and finance of quoted companies, 1949-60', an article published in the April, 1962 issue of 'Economic Trends'.*

Industrial Enterprises (continued)

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the tables:

. . for not available.
– for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).
* Figures cannot be given owing to the risk of disclosing information relating to individual enterprises.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

LIST OF INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group number	Title	Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading
		Order II
1	Coal mining	101
2	Other mining and quarrying	102, 103, 109
		Order III
3	Cereal foodstuffs	211-213, 219
4	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217
5	Other food industries	214-216, 218, 229
6	Drink industries	231, 239
7	Tobacco	240
		Order IV
8	Mineral oil refining	262
9	Paint and printing ink	274
10	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261
11	Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	272
12	Soap, oils and fats	275
13	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	276
14	Other chemical and allied industries	263, 271, 273, 277
		Order V
15	Iron and steel	311-313
16	Light metals, copper, brass and other base metals	321, 322
		Order VI
17	Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331
18	Machine tools and engineers' small tools	332, 333
19	Industrial engines	334
20	Textile machinery and accessories	335
21	Contractors' plant and mechanical handling equipment	336, 337
22	Office machinery	338
23	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	339
24	Industrial plant and steelwork	341
25	Other mechanical engineering	342, 349
26	Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., watches and clocks	351, 352
27	Electrical machinery	361
28	Insulated wires and cables	362
29	Radio and telecommunications	363, 364
30	Other electrical goods	365, 369
		Order VII
31	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	370
		Order VIII
32	Motor vehicle manufacturing	381
33	Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	383
34	Other vehicles	382, 384, 385, 389
		Order IX
35	Metal goods, not elsewhere specified	391-396, 399
		Order X
36	Production of man-made fibres	411
37	Cotton, etc., spinning and weaving	412, 413
38	Woollen and worsted	414
39	Hosiery and other knitted goods	417
40	Textile finishing	423
41	Other textile industries	415, 416, 418, 419, 421, 422, 429
		Order XI
42	Leather, leather goods and fur	431-433
		Order XII
43	Clothing	441-446, 449
44	Footwear	450
		Order XIII
45	Building materials, etc.	461, 464, 469
46	Pottery and glass	462, 463
		Order XIV
47	Furniture, etc.	472, 473
48	Timber and miscellaneous wood manufactures	471, 474, 475, 479
		Order XV
49	Paper and board	481
50	Paper products	482, 483
51	Printing and publishing	486, 489
		Order XVI
52	Rubber	491
53	Other manufacturing industries	492-496, 499
		Order XVII
54	Construction	500
		Order XVIII
55	Water supply	603
56	Gas	601
57	Electricity	602

Bulletin for Industry

The current issue of the *Bulletin for Industry* outlines some of the findings of the reports on Policies for Economic Growth and Policies for Price Stability drawn up by the OECD, and includes articles on spending on research and the changes in capital investment during 1962. Copies free from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, London, S.E.1.

The Challenging Problems of Change in Railway Operations

—The President

'As an engineer, I admire the way in which locomotive engineers have tackled the many challenging problems of a rapid transition from steam to diesel and electric traction and of big changes in railway operation', said Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade at the luncheon of the Institution of Locomotive Engineers in London on March 1.

The President said that those outside the engineering profession perhaps did not find it easy to grasp the vital role of a professional institution – in fostering the science and practice of the particular engineering discipline by discussion, enquiry and research – by proper encouragement to the young engineer. 'I know that the industry has many difficult problems these days – the fierce competition from North America, Europe and Japan; the strong influence of the tied loan, and the desire of more countries to build up local manufacture of locomotives and other railway equipment. The Government are anxious to give as much support as possible to your export efforts – we have **not** written-off this industry, or any other industry. Some of you may feel that still more facilities are needed, particularly for export finance – although I know that the substantial extensions made to ECGD's facilities have been a welcome reinforcement of your efforts.'

The Government had not closed their minds to this possibility – but they did not possess unlimited resources for giving very long credit terms – a hard fact of life which was not disposed of by pretending it did not exist. The drive for industrial development had inevitably brought its serious problems for British industry – it was no use pretending that this powerful trend was likely to lose force. 'I am glad that so many British firms have been able to take a share in the development of local manufacturing, particularly in Commonwealth countries – such manufacturing arrangements offer a basis for continuing exports of sophisticated engineering components as well as of technical "know-how".'

The President said he did not feel inhibited in saying something about modernization – a great programme of technical change and re-equipment was being carried through and its success had depended in large measure on the work of the locomotive engineers. There had been some 'teething troubles' and a few disappointments – but so there had in all the countries which have been tackling railway modernization in a big way. The difference was that we in Britain were frank about these things – we had not glossed over any difficulties and there had been rigorous public discussion of them.

'For my part, I prefer it this way', he said, 'and as a politician I am not exactly leading a cloistered existence – but I hope that there will be the same readiness here to feature the many remarkable successes as the few disappointments.

'In the industrialized world economy of today, Britain cannot hope to hold the same dominating technical and commercial leadership as we have done for so long – especially in the field of rail traction. But it is sheer defeatism – and totally unwarranted pessimism to go round saying that we cannot keep well in front. We can – and we are doing so – particularly in the increasingly important field of a.c. electrification – in design, construction, and operation – of locomotives, multiple unit trains and line equipment.

'We tell ourselves and each other that we must guard against complacency – that we need to be much readier about making changes in our economic and industrial structure – that we must welcome technical changes and be swift in capitalizing them these 'homespun' words are absolutely right – not one of us can genuinely be satisfied that we are yet sufficiently the 'allies of change' – growth entails change and it is disingenuous to call for more rapid economic growth if we are resisting rapid change.'

The President, who is in the United States for general discussions on current trade matters with members of the United States Administration (see *Board of Trade Journal*, February 22, page 451), was expected to address members of the British-American Chamber of Commerce in New York on March 6, and to open the new Pan-Am Building in New York on March 7.

Mr. Alan Green Visits North Midlands

Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited the North Midlands on March 1 where he saw knitted fabrics and lace manufacturing firms in Nottingham, Long Eaton and Loughborough. This is one of a series of industrial visits which the Minister will be making during the next six months.

'THERE IS NO Government substitute for a business man going abroad himself to get his own orders.

'There is no Government substitute for management managing its own industrial relations.

'There is no Government substitute for the response of an employee to his employer's management.

'Whatever Government may do to help in these activities, it cannot provide a substitute for personal energy and for personal response to the facts of life.'

These four points were made by Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, when he addressed members of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce at their annual dinner in Nottingham on March 1. The Minister said: 'I wonder how many of you get a little tired of what I might term the "They" mentality. Industrialists and workers, employers and employees, businessmen and busmen – all tend at one time or another to spell out quite accurately the problems and then conclude their admirable arguments with the complacent statement that "They" must do something about it. The "They" is invariably the Government. I accept that the Government has a major role to play.'

Continuing, he said the first fact of economic life in this country is that without more sales overseas, whether of goods or of services, national standards of living could not realistically be improved. This applied to everyone of us, whether we could export or not, whether we exported or whether we thought it too difficult to export. The National Economic Development Council put the essential export target at 5 per cent. more each year. Nobody could contract out of this effort and have it all right for himself while the rest struggled with it. There were a great many people who could not, in the nature of their work, make a direct sale overseas, but their attitude to their own work would undoubtedly determine whether or not exports could increase. Guaranteed profits at home or more pay for less of the same work would certainly put up costs and knock exports down. There was therefore a direct connection between the attitude at home and the success overseas, he added.

'Closely following upon this in my order of priorities is the attitude of which one always hears a lot. "Things were much better before the war" or "Things were much better 10 years ago". Some firms say they cannot export because they are too small – but the grilse of today are the salmon of tomorrow. Why do we need exports? I think everyone knows the answer to that but does everybody play their part. I know of several directors of lace manufacturing companies who do forty to fifty thousand miles of overseas travelling each year. So far since I became a Minister at the Board of Trade I've only travelled about 20,000 miles in an attempt to see overseas markets for myself but by the end of this year perhaps I too can become a member of the lace league – good luck to them.'

The Minister said the Board of Trade were always ready to help the exporter, not forgetting the help that could be obtained from the Government's information services to spread all over the world the new stories from British industry. Nothing could, however, beat personal contacts at the highest level. 'If you want to have good business then go out and get it.'

'This is especially important now in the aftermath of Brussels,' said the Minister. 'As the Prime Minister told Parliament recently, British industry will now more than ever have to strive for the utmost efficiency. The firm that is weak and inefficient will go to the wall while the strong forward-looking manufacturer with a good spread of markets will prosper.'

Viscount Hailsham's visit to N.E.

From March 4 to 8 Viscount Hailsham, Lord President of the Council visited a number of factories, shipyards, local authorities, engineering and building industries in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland.

Minister to Attend Export Conference in Paris

MR. ALAN GREEN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will be in Paris on March 13 and 14 during the conference on exporting to France organized by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The Minister will attend the final sessions of the conference and address the delegates at the closing luncheon.

Note: The conference, which opens on March 12, has been organized by the British Chamber of Commerce with the co-operation of the Export Council for Europe, the Federation of British Industries, the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of British Manufacturers. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, page 1149).

New Factory Opened in Scotland

LORD POLWARTH, Chairman of the Scottish Council Development and Industry) opened a new factory for Jeltek Limited, a JEL Group Company, at Halbeath, near Dunfermline, Fife, on February 25. Sited in a development area, the new factory is to produce outdoor industrial protective clothing and will ultimately provide work for over 200 people.

British and Irish Republican Ministers to Meet in London

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE been made for a general exchange of views between Ministers of the Irish Republic and British Ministers in London on March 18 and 19 on the situation resulting from the recent breakdown of negotiations between Britain and the European Economic Community.

The Irish Republican Delegation will comprise the Taoiseach, Mr. Sean Lemass, and the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. F. Aiken.

Deputation from Swansea at the Board of Trade

A DEPUTATION from Swansea County Borough Council, led by the Mayor, Alderman Mrs. Rose Cross, and introduced by Mr. Hugh Rees, MP, was received by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, on February 26.

The deputation expressed their concern at the increased rate of unemployment in the Swansea area, and urged that it should be listed as a Development District under the Local Employment Act. The question of opportunities for young people was particularly emphasized. The President replied that there were good prospects of substantial additional employment in Swansea arising from industry already established there, and he did not consider that it would be justifiable to add Swansea to the list of Development Districts. He realized, however, that there was still a need for further industrial development, and the Board would be prepared to issue Industrial Development Certificates for suitable projects which could not go to areas of greater need.

President Meets Steel Works Plant Association

REPRESENTATIVES of the Steel Works Plant Association met Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, to discuss the industry's prospects especially in the export field. The meeting, at which there was a full exchange of views, was a private one.

Parliamentary Private Secretary Appointed

MR. ALAN GREEN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. W. Compton Carr, M.P., to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966

The following summary contains points from the first report of the National Economic Development Council entitled 'Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966' which was published on February 28.

'The report on Growth of the United Kingdom Economy to 1966 was prepared following the Council's decision that the first main task should be the preparation of a report studying the implications of an average annual rate of growth of 4 per cent. for the period 1961-66.

'The report is in two parts.

'Part I (pp. 1-18) – The Industrial Inquiry – summarizes the results of the inquiries into seventeen industries. Fuller notes on each industry are contained in an Annex (pp. 61-149).

'Part II (pp. 19-60) examines whether the claims on national resources as a whole could be met. Will there be enough manpower to meet the needs of all sectors of the economy? Will there be sufficient exports to pay for the necessary imports? Will there be enough savings to finance the necessary investment? Allowing for the needs of public expenditure and investment, will there be sufficient resources to provide a reasonable increase in consumer expenditure?

Part. I. The Industrial Inquiry

'The inquiry covered a substantial cross-section of British industry. Further parts were covered by supplementary inquiries on particular points. The inquiry showed that the industries would grow at very different rates (Table 1, page 5). Electricity and possibly chemicals would expect some difficulty in extending their capacity in time to meet the extra demands of 4 per cent., but this should not be serious. Other industries, for instance motor vehicles and steel, have spare capacity at present and could readily meet a large increase in home demand.

'In general the seventeen industries believed that they could cope with the demands of faster growth.

'On the average, the industries estimated that with the faster growth they would expand by 4.8 per cent. a year. The rest of the economy would grow at 3.5 per cent. to achieve a 4 per cent. average.

The Growth in National Output

(*Table* 4, *page* 17)

	Increase per cent. per annum	
	1956-61	1961-66
	actual	estimated
All 17 industries	3·0	4·8
The rest of the economy	2·5	3·5
Gross domestic product	2·7	4·0

Part II. Implications for the Economy of 4 per cent. Growth.

'Manpower (pp. 19-25) is expected to increase by 0·8 per cent. per year. Some degree of success is assumed in narrowing the differences in the level of employment between the more and the less prosperous areas.

'The movements of manpower which are expected between different industries raise the questions of mobility and redundancy. Industries also referred to some difficulties in getting enough skilled labour.

'Productivity (pp. 25-29) will have to contribute 3·2 per cent. of the growth. From 1951 to 1961, the average annual increase was about 2 per cent.

'The seventeen industries expected productivity to increase on average 4 per cent. a year. Illustrations are given of the reasons for this increase.

'Productivity in the rest of the economy is expected to grow more slowly (many of the service trades are included). Output per head here will need to increase by 2·6 per cent. a year, to secure an average of 4 per cent. national growth.

Increase in Output per Worker

(*Table* 7, *page* 28)

	Per cent. per annum		
	1953-57	1957-61	1961-66
Seventeen industries	1·8	2·8	4·0
Rest of the economy	1·8	2·3	2·6
	1·8	2·5	3·2

'Science and technology (pp. 29-32) should help to support a faster increase in productivity. The supply of qualified scientists and engineers has been increasing at 6 per cent. a year; and expenditure on research and development at about 8 per cent. a year (in real terms) over the past six years. The results should materially assist the growth programme.

'Table 9 (page 32) summarizes the main components of our resources and their use.

(*Continued on next page*)

President at Tanker Launching

Mr. Frederick Erroll (left) President of the Board of Trade; Mrs. Erroll; and Mr. R. W. Johnson, chairman and managing director, Cammell Laird & Co. (Shipbuilders & Engineers) Ltd., at the launching of Shell Tankers Ltd's SS *Opalia* at Birkenhead on February 27.

Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves in February

THE GOLD and convertible currency reserves fell by £24 million to stand at £999 million at February 28, it was announced by H.M. Treasury.

Growth of U.K. Economy (*Continued*)

	1961 £ million	1966 £ million at 1961 prices	1966 as per cent of 1961	Increase per cent per annum
Resources available :				
Gross domestic product at market prices	26,491	32,230	122	4·0
Imports of goods	4,006	4,870	122	4·0
Net imports of services	70	95	—	—
Total	30,567	37,195	122	4·0
Use of Resources:				
Consumers' expenditure	17,336	20,590	119	3·5
Public consumption	4,570	5,440	119	3·5
Investment	4,798	6,225	130	5·3
Export of goods	3,863	4,940	128	5·0
Total	30,567	37,195	122	4·0

'Consumers' expenditure is the biggest claim on the national product. Provision has been made for a substantially faster increase than in the past – 3·5 per cent. a year (or 2·8 per cent. per head of the population). This is less than the increase of the national product, because savings out of incomes have to be made for increasing investment and improving the balance of payments.

'Public consumption (pp. 34-38) (current expenditure by central and local government on goods and services).

'The rise in defence expenditure in real terms is put at 2·9 per cent. a year, in the National Health Service at 3·7 per cent. a year and in education at 5·7 per cent.

'Investment (pp. 39-47) in the manufacturing industries covered by the industrial inquiry is not expected to increase on balance, mainly because of a decline in investment by the steel industry from the high rate in 1961. Other investment in manufacturing will increase, and there will be rapid growth of investment in electricity supply, roads, hospitals and universities. Investment in stocks will increase with faster growth. It is assumed that about 350,000 houses will be constructed in the United Kingdom in 1966. Provision is made for £50 million to cover investment in the less prosperous regions, not already covered in other ways.

'Savings (pp. 47-49). To meet the estimated higher level of investment and the projected improvement in the balance of payments almost 2 per cent. more of the national output will need to be saved. Savings seem likely to be adequate to meet requirements.

Exports and Balance of Payments

(*pp.* 50-55)

'Exports will have to grow by 5 per cent. a year to meet import requirements and to provide a surplus on current account of £300 million for increased aid to developing countries, overseas investment, and a small overall surplus to reduce the need for "stop and go". This is a formidable task. It will mean maintaining our share of world trade in manufactures. In the past it has fallen. A continued expansion in world production and a continuation of the trend towards more liberal trading policies are assumed.

'Phasing (pp. 56-58). There will be problems connected with the phasing of the 4 per cent. programme. The slow start can be offset by taking up the slack which has arisen. It is important to get private investment on a rising trend again as soon as possible.

'Conclusion (page 60). As stated in the Foreword, the National Economic Development Council has approved the 4 per cent. growth objective. There are undoubtedly difficult problems to be tackled, the solution of which will call for changes in policies, arrangements and attitudes. A vital element will be a determination to succeed on the part of the Government, management and the trade unions.'

Copies of the report are available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 8s. 6d.

Restrictive Business Practices

THE TEXT of all legislation currently in force in Europe and North America on restrictive business practices is presented in the second edition of the *Guide to Legislation on Restrictive Business Practices*, published in French and English by the OECD in four loose-leaf volumes. The material is that of the first edition of 1960 as brought up to date by the two supplements of 1961 and 1962 concerning the 14 OECD countries, the ECSC and the EEC.

The work also includes comment, reports of judicial and administrative decisions and an international bibliography.

In commenting on the Guide as an accurate and up-to-date source of basic information, Mr. M. M. Ord Johnstone, until recently Principal Assistant Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements, London, and Chairman of the OECD Committee on Restrictive Business Practices, says, 'It is the only means by which those engaged in business and their advisers can secure ready access in either English or French to the information they need about restrictive practices legislation over a very wide field in a concise and authorative form.'

Copies are available now at HMSO at £7 0s. 0d. the set, postage 3s. 9d. (The volumes are not sold separately). There is a subscription service for supplements at 35s. for 500 new pages and one new binder.

Another ECGD Financial Guarantee Signed

THE EXPORT Credits Guarantee Department announced on March 1 the signing of the Financial Guarantee providing for the financing of a £1.1m. cargo vessel for Panama. The loan element amounts to £0.5m., and is the first loan under a Financial Guarantee to be provided by a single clearing bank. The vessel is under construction in Sunderland, in the yards of Wm. Doxford & Sons (Shipbuilders) Ltd.

This is the third Financial Guarantee to be signed in three weeks, and brings to £51m. the value of British contracts financed in this way.

Note: This contract was one of those referred to by the ECGD on February 15 and published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 22, page 453, as finalized subject to satisfactory conclusion of Financial Guarantees. The bank concerned was the National Provincial.

Change of Address of ECGD's New York Office

MR. R. S. KINSEY, the ECGD's Representative in North America, has moved office to the British Consulate-General at 845 Third Avenue, New York. The new postal address will be: P.O. Box 3434, New York 17, N.Y.

The British Industrial Development office is also at the same address.

Intensified Efforts by ECE

THE EXPORT COUNCIL for Europe at a meeting on February 28 reviewed its programme in the light of the breakdown of the Brussels negotiations and the issue of the NECD Report, and made the following statement:

'The Council's objectives – namely to assist and encourage Britain's exports to 19 European countries – have not been changed by the failure of the Brussels talks. Last year's exports to these countries, which include the six of the Common Market, EFTA and six others outside either group, totalled nearly £1,500 millions, or over 39 per cent. of all British exports. Figures just issued for January this year raised this proportion for the first time to 40 per cent.

'Ot this total, half is accounted for by exports to the Common Market countries, sold – let it be noted – over tariff barriers. This is equivalent to nearly 20 per cent. of all British exports to the world. The challenge to Britain today is to increase her exports to all markets. This can only be done if we not only increase our exports to EFTA, but maintain and steadily develop exports to the Common Market.

'The Export Council for Europe will intensify its efforts. It is confident British Industry and all concerned will do the same. It is a time for resolute action as a result of which the hard-won successes to date will not only be consolidated but further developed.'

Imports from China of Yarn and Cloth of Cotton or Rayon

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1032 of February 28, announced that the arrangements for the issue of licences against the following quotas for goods originating in and consigned from the People's Republic of China:

A. A quota of £150,000 for home consumption of yarns, threads and woven cloth, wholly or mainly of cotton or rayon or of mixtures of cotton and rayon; and

B. A re-export quota of £1,500,000 of loom-state woven cloth wholly or mainly of cotton or rayon or of mixtures of cotton and rayon,

are being renewed for a further year to February 29, 1964.

A. Home Consumption Quota

Licences under quota A will be issued on application to traders who held licences issued against the corresponding quota last year, and will be proportional to these licences. It is regretted that no provision can be made for newcomers.

B. Re-export Quota

Licences under quota B will be issued on application to traders who held licences issued against the corresponding quota last year. Such previous licence-holders will receive an initial allocation equal to approximately one-half of the value of their licence (or licences) for the period ending March 31, 1963, and will be required to furnish by June 15, 1963, a statement showing their imports during the 15 months March 1, 1962, to May 31, 1963, and of their re-exports of Chinese cloth in each of the calendar years 1961 and 1962. The statements should be provided in the form shown in the Annex to this Notice.

Applications will also be considered from traders who have not previously participated in the re-export quota and who can establish a direct interest in the re-export of cotton or rayon piece-goods. Such applications should be accompanied by a statement in the form specified in the Annex to this Notice. It should be understood that these allocations to newcomers will probably be for limited quantities only of grey cloth.

Before a licence is issued to any trader against the re-export quota, he will be required to give an undertaking on a form which will be supplied:

(i) that he will himself export the imported cloth after processing unless authorized by the Board of Trade to sell it to another trader in the United Kingdom; and

(ii) that he will inform the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division when exportation is completed.

The authority referred to in (i) above will normally be given **to the importer** to sell imported cloth to another trader who in turn has given an appropriate undertaking; but only in the most exceptional circumstances will a similar dispensation be given to a **purchaser from the importer.**

General

Applications for licences (separately for each quota) should be made on form TIP/A, and be sent to reach the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W. 1, not later than March 15, 1963. Page 1 of the application form should be completed, and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies the applicant's name, full postal address and reference number (if any) and the country of origin and consignment (China) should be inserted. Traders who wish to safeguard themselves against risk of loss of their applications in the post should send them by registered post or recorded delivery service.

Licences under both quotas will be valid until February 29, 1964.

Applicants are reminded that any person who intentionally or recklessly makes any false statement or furnishes any document or declaration false in a material particular for the purpose of obtaining an import licence is liable to a fine not exceeding £500 and/or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. In addition the import licence will be void from the date of issue, and any goods imported under it will be liable to forfeiture under the Customs Acts.

Annex to Notice to Importers No. 1032

Statement to be supplied by June 15, 1963, by previous licence-holders under quota B

'The value of loom-state woven cloth of Chinese origin, wholly or mainly of cotton or rayon or of mixtures of cotton and rayon, which was cleared through Customs by me/us acting on our own behalf or by a clearing agent acting on my/our behalf from March 1, 1962, to May 21, 1963, was £.....c.i.f.

The value of exports, after processing, of loom-state woven cloth of Chinese origin, wholly or mainly of cotton or rayon or of mixtures of cotton and rayon, effected by me/us in the years 1961 and 1962, was as follows:

1961 ..... £ ..... f.o.b.
1962 ..... £ ..... f.o.b.

Signature .....
Status .....
(Owner, Partner, Company Director or Company Secretary)

Date .....

Statement to be supplied at time of application by newcomers under quota B

'The value of woven cloth, wholly or mainly of cotton or rayon or of mixtures of cotton and rayon, exported by me/us direct to traders outside the United Kingdom during the calendar years 1961 and 1962 was £ ..... (f.o.b.) and £ ..... (f.o.b.) respectively.

Signature .....
Status .....
(Owner, Partner, Company Director or Company Secretary)'

Date .. ..

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order 1963

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1963, listing goods (mainly chemicals) which are at present liable to import duty, but which will become temporarily exempt from import duty on March 6, and will remain exempt until January 1, 1964, or such other date as is specified in the Order. Also included in the Order are certain goods for which the current exemption periods have been extended until January 1, 1964, or such other date as is specified in the Order.

The Order came into operation on March 6, 1963, and has been published as Statutory Instruments, 1963, No. 355.

Copies are obtainable direct from H.M. Stationery Office or any bookseller.

Drawback Duty on Some Imported Linseed Oil

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 1) Order, 1963, which revokes the existing provision for the allowance of drawback of import duty on imported linseed oil used in the manufacture of fishing nets, and provides for the alteration of the rates of drawback of import duty on imported linseed and linseed oil used in the manufacture of specified exported goods, including printers' inks.

The Order came into operation on March 6 and has been published as Statutory Instruments, 1963, No. 354.

Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from H.M. Stationery Office or from any bookseller.

Consultation the Key to Good Industrial Relations

THE RECURRING THEME of a conference on 'The Positive Approach to the Human Problems of Management' held at Southport from February 21 to 23, was that full and frank consultation is the key to good industrial relations. The conference was organized by the Industrial Relations Service of the Ministry of Labour, the Institute of Personnel Management and the British Institute of Management, and was attended by 130 managers and personnel officers from firms in the North-West and North Wales.

Application for Anti-Dumping etc. Duties on Lithium Hydroxide and Lithium Carbonate

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on September 14 and October 5, 1962, that they were examining an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on lithium hydroxide and lithium carbonate imported from the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany and on lithium carbonate from Canada. The Board of Trade subsequently extended their examination to imports of lithium carbonate from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

On November 30, 1962, the Board made an Order (the Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 2) Order, 1962) imposing an anti-dumping duty of 1s. per pound on lithium carbonate imported from Canada.

The Board now announce that they are satisfied that imports of lithium hydroxide and lithium carbonate from the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany and imports of lithium carbonate from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been dumped and that this dumping has caused material injury to the British lithium industry. However, as the United States, German and Rhodesian concerns currently exporting lithium hydroxide and/or lithium carbonate to Britain have now increased their prices to eliminate dumping, no further action will be taken by the Board.

The Board also gave notice on November 23, 1962, that they were examining an application for the imposition of countervailing duties on lithium hydroxide and lithium carbonate imported from the United States of America. The Board now announce that they are satisfied that current imports of these products from the United States are not subsidized and that no further action on this application is therefore required in present circumstances.

The Board would be bound to consider taking appropriate anti-dumping and/or countervailing action if imports into Britain of lithium hydroxide and/or lithium carbonate from other suppliers in the United States or the Federal Republic of Germany or from other countries appeared to be dumped or subsidized.

Anti-Dumping Duties Application on Files and Rasps

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957 of anti-dumping duties on files and rasps (with or without handles) imported from Portugal. The application may be extended to include imports of these articles from other countries at prices which appear to be dumped or subsidized.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than March 22, 1963. A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Room 3134, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Marking of Umbrella Handles

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that in pursuance of Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, a Draft Order in Council was laid before Parliament on March 4. This Draft Order (Draft of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order 1963) which is being made on the recommendation of the Merchandise Marks Standing Committee requires imported handles (including knobs) for umbrellas, sunshades and walking sticks to bear an indication of origin at the time of sale and exposure for sale in the United Kingdom.

Copies of the Draft Order can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d. By post 5½d.

The following letter to the Board of Trade Journal shows how a smaller firm has been able to make good use of the Government's services for exporters at home and overseas.

Formed in 1958 and having rapidly established a successful home trade, by 1961 we were able to turn our thoughts to allocating a portion of our energies to selected export markets. Where? We had a fair idea ourselves. How ? This appeared to be a many-sided problem. A tentative inquiry to the Board of Trade however brought immediate response and an offer to help in any way possible. Market reports, overseas Customs tariffs, finding potential agents, insurance coverage through ECGD — the full range of facilities only available at first hand to the larger organizations were at our disposal, and what a difference they made !

As yet we have only managed to add a few 0s. to the nation's export figures, but at least weekly one of our six overseas markets receives a despatch. It is cumulative and profitable and there is always the possibility of a big 'strike' eventually. Our contracts have become reciprocal friendships with ideas passed to us for possible use in the U.K.

The services of British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Officers in overseas countries merit particular mention. Our first-hand experience is confined to North America where the writer received uncommonly courteous and diligent on-the-spot assistance from the staffs in those posts. These officers genuinely wished to help us 'show the flag' and are daily selling Britain. For the service and help given we have nothing but praise. Furthermore, we believe that these officers are standing by ready to help British exporters in every country. Smaller firms—and larger—can confirm and re-confirm our experience.

F. H. Arthur, Managing Director,
ENVOPAK LIMITED
Sidcup, KENT.

Total Outstanding Overdrafts of the Nationalized Industries

THE TREASURY announces that the total of the bank overdrafts at February 20, of the nationalized industries was £99.5 million of which £86.9 million was from the clearing banks and £12.6 million from the Scottish banks.

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING amendments were made during February to the list of Licensed Dealers in Securities under Section 3 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Insert:	Unit Assurance Company Ltd., Moor House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.
Change of Address	Scottish Securities Corporation Ltd.
Delete:	274, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
Insert:	Suffolk House, 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Rubber Stockpile Disposals

THE AVERAGE market price in February having been less than 23½ pence a pound, 700 tons of rubber from the Board of Trade's stockpile has been sold for delivery as follows:

March	105 tons
April	210 tons
May	130 tons
June	255 tons

Approximately 11,000 tons of rubber remain in the stockpile.

The Economy—Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1957 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £ m.	19,991	—	16,050	15,232	15,232	7,637	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	105	108	94	114	113	109	+173	+ 73	+15	+48
1960	108	112	114	109	108	108	118	110	124	129	114	+590	+520	+48	+35
1961	111	114	121	114	109	111	128	130	132	136	122	+292	+230	+36	+ 5
1962		115*				111		114*	123*				+ 55*	—10*	+39*
1961															
3rd Quarter	111	115	121	115	109	111	133	135	139	139	126	+ 29	+ 53	— 8	—24
4th Quarter	111	113	122	115	109	111	127	130	128	139	118	+ 54	+ 64	— 1	—11
1962															
1st Quarter	109	113	123	116	109	111	126	122	118	134	127	— 18	— 32	—16	+32
2nd Quarter	112	116	125	120	111	110	128	120	129	139	130	+ 40	+ 32	—10	—12
3rd Quarter	112	117	127	120	111	112	128	111	131	145	128	+ 68	+ 34	+20	Nil
4th Quarter		115*				112		104*	113*				+ 21 *	— 4*	+19*
1962															
July	..	116	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	115	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	116	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	115*	..	.	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963															
January	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £ m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+328
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·3	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+111
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—301
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 77
1962	117*	100*	119·3	+4·2	103·0*	120·6*	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	
1961																
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	— 20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 2
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 9*
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 37*
3rd Quarter	119	92*	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 13*
4th Quarter	117*	100*	119·6	+2·6	102·5*	121·3*	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	
1962																
July	119	95*	120·4	+5·1	102·6	120·6	137·0	371	+ 3	—15	167	—12	+ 4	126	123	..
August	119	93*	119·4	+3·2	102·0	120·8	137·3	392	+ 21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	124	117	..
September	119	92*	119·3	+3·3	101·9	121·1	137·5	407	+ 15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	120	123	..
October	119*	98*	119·1	+2·9	102·1	121·1	137·6	456	+ 49	+26	131	—16	—11	124	127	..
November	118*	101*	119·6	+2·3	102·6*	121·3*	138·5	497	+ 41	+18	118	—13	—14	118	115	..
December	117*	100*	120·2	+2·6	102·8*	121·4*	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963																
January			120·7	+2·7	103·6*	121·4*	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	
February								647	+ 42	+ 2	110	+ 2	+ 6			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

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Further Fall in Industry's Capital Expenditure in Final Quarter of 1962

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES for the fourth quarter of 1962 show that the volume of capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, seasonally adjusted at average 1958 prices, was nearly 10 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter. As will be seen from the figures in Table 1 below, this reduction reflects a further fall in the capital expenditure of both the manufacturing and the distributive and service industries. These provisional estimates suggest that the volume of capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, in the year 1962 as a whole, was approximately 10 per cent. lower than in the year 1961, reflecting falls of about 12 per cent. in manufacturing expenditure and about 7 per cent. in the expenditure of the distributive and service industries. Despite this fall from the peak expenditure level of 1961, the volume of industry's capital expenditure remained, in 1962, higher than it had been in 1960 – when expenditure was considerably above the level of previous years.

Manufacturing Industry

Provisional estimates of the expenditure of manufacturing industry, at current prices, during the fourth quarter of 1962, show that it was approximately £277 million, or 16 per cent. lower than in the same quarter of 1961. Expenditure on building work was down 20 per cent. and expenditure on plant and machinery was down 15 per cent., at current prices, compared with the figures for the same period a year earlier. The volume of capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) by manufacturing industry, prior to seasonal adjustment, was some 18 per cent. lower than in the fourth quarter of 1961. The adjustment made on account of seasonal factors is quite considerable, in the fourth quarter, and after this adjustment has been made the volume of capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) fell by approximately £16 million or by about 6 per cent. from the level of expenditure in the third quarter of 1962.

For the year 1962 as a whole capital expenditure by manufacturing industry is provisionally estimated at £1,121 million, at current prices, or nearly 10 per cent. less than in 1961, with expenditure on new building work down 5 per cent. and expenditure on plant and machinery down 11 per cent. Expenditure on vehicles, which is a much smaller figure, declined by 13 per cent. The volume of manufacturing capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) over the whole year 1962 is provisionally estimated at £1,054 million, a fall of nearly 12 per cent. on the previous year. Although manufacturing capital expenditure in 1962 thus fell well below the peak level it had attained in 1961, it nevertheless remained substantially higher than in 1960, which was itself a year of heavy expenditure.

Details of capital expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1962, by the ten industry groups for which information is published in this series, will – as usual – not be available until the final fourth quarter article which is due to appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 11, 1963. The provisional figures suggest, however, that the bulk of the fall in expenditure in the fourth quarter was in the engineering group of industries, with not inconsiderable reductions in the expenditure of all the other published groupings as compared with their expenditure in the same period a year earlier. Over the year 1962 as a whole the provisional figures show that there was a fall in the expenditure of every industry group for which separate figures appear in these tables, with the engineering and the metals (primarily the iron and steel) groups of industries accounting for one-third and one-quarter, respectively, of the total fall. There was also a substantial reduction in the expenditure of the textiles, leather and clothing group of industries.

Distributive and Service Industries

Provisional estimates of fixed capital expenditure by the distributive and service industries give a figure of £197 million for the fourth quarter of 1962, at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted. This represents a fall of 14 per cent. on expenditure in the third quarter of the year following small increases in the previous two quarters. Total expenditure at 1958 prices (before seasonal adjustment) was £216 million, a decrease of 11 per cent. compared with the fourth quarter of the previous year. Expenditure on each of the three types of asset (new buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery) was lower in the fourth quarter of 1962 than in the fourth quarter of the previous year (see Table 2).

Table 1. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1957	961	653	1,614
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	870	795	1,665
1960	1,016	869	1,885
1961	1,195	923	2,118
1962	1,054	858	1,912
1957 1st quarter	247	159	406
2nd quarter	243	160	403
3rd quarter	238	172	410
4th quarter	233	162	395
1958 1st quarter	232	179	411
2nd quarter	232	169	401
3rd quarter	233	175	408
4th quarter	225	176	401
1959 1st quarter	213	172	385
2nd quarter	215	210	425
3rd quarter	214	196	410
4th quarter	228	217	445
1960 1st quarter	236	215	451
2nd quarter	244	222	466
3rd quarter	263	216	479
4th quarter	273	216	489
1961 1st quarter	282	229	511
2nd quarter	303	227	530
3rd quarter	311	243	554
4th quarter	299	224	523
1962 1st quarter	281	207	488
2nd quarter	277	225	502
3rd quarter	256	229	485
4th quarter	240	197	437

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent. of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure by private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

The total expenditure of this group of industries for the year 1962 as a whole was 7 per cent. lower, at 1958 prices, and about 4 per cent. lower, at current prices, than in 1961. The annual figures suggest also that expenditure by the shipping industry and by 'other industries' was lower in 1962 than in 1961. Expenditure by wholesale distributors in 1962 was probably about the same as in 1961, while there was an increase in expenditure by retail distributors. Details for these separate industry groups will be given in the final article for the fourth quarter – due to be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 11, 1963.

(*Continued on next page*

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Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

Table 2. Fixed Capital Expenditure at Average 1958 Prices, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Showing Percentage Changes Compared with Corresponding Periods a Year Earlier (a)

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1957	272·6	N/C	45·4	— 8	643·0	+ 6	961·0	+ 4
1958	246·9	— 9	52·4	+15	622·6	— 3	921·9	— 4
1959	223·5	— 9	56·9	+ 9	590·0	— 5	870·4	— 6
1960	263·7	+18	75·3	+32	677·4	+15	1,016·4	+17
1961	318·1	+21	71·8	— 5	805·3	+19	1,195·2	+18
1962	290·1	— 9	62·0	—14	702·2	—13	1,054.3	—12
1958 1st quarter	56·0	—18	13·1	+54	152·4	— 4	221·5	— 6
2nd quarter	63·6	— 2	13·9	+21	149·4	— 8	226·9	— 5
3rd quarter	60·7	— 9	12·9	+ 9	156·2	+ 2	229·8	— 1
4th quarter	66·6	— 8	12·5	— 8	164·6	— 2	243·7	— 4
1959 1st quarter	49·1	—12	13·6	+ 4	139·9	— 8	202·6	— 9
2nd quarter	51·1	—20	15·2	+ 9	143·0	— 4	209·3	— 8
3rd quarter	53·0	—13	13·0	+ 1	147·3	— 6	213·3	— 7
4th quarter	70·3	+ 5	15·1	+21	159·8	— 3	245·2	+ 1
1960 1st quarter	56·1	+14	17·0	+25	150·9	+ 8	224·0	+11
2nd quarter	60·0	+17	20·2	+33	156·3	+ 9	236·5	+13
3rd quarter	71·0	+34	18·3	+41	178·3	+21	267·6	+25
4th quarter	76·6	+ 9	19·8	+31	191·9	+20	288·3	+18
1961 1st quarter	65·9	+17	18·7	+10	183·0	+21	267·6	+19
2nd quarter	77·7	+30	20·5	+1	195·5	+25	293·7	+24
3rd quarter	83·1	+17	17·5	— 4	217·4	+22	318·0	+19
4th quarter	91·4	+19	15·1	—24	209·4	+ 9	315·9	+10
1962 1st quarter	71·4	+ 8	16·4	—12	179·5	— 2	267·3	N/C
2nd quarter	75·1	— 3	15·9	—22	177·8	— 9	268·8	— 8
3rd quarter	74·3	—11	14·8	—15	170·8	—21	259·9	—18
4th quarter	69·3	—24	14·9	— 1	174·1	—17	258·3	—18

Period	Distributive and Service Industries (c)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1957	192	+ 3	306	+ 7	155	+15	653	+ 7
1958	202	+ 5	326	+ 6	171	+10	699	+ 7
1959	234	+16	364	+12	197	+15	795	+14
1960	266	+14	394	+ 8	209	+ 6	869	+ 9
1961	316	+19	373	— 5	234	+12	923	+ 6
1962	322	+ 2	307	—18	229	— 2	858	— 7
1958 1st quarter	52	N/C	84	+16	46	+20	182	+12
2nd quarter	46	+ 2	77	+ 5	38	+19	161	+ 5
3rd quarter	50	+ 7	76	— 3	39	+ 2	165	+ 1
4th quarter	54	+16	89	+ 8	48	+ 3	191	+ 9
1959 1st quarter	55	+ 5	75	—11	45	— 2	175	— 4
2nd quarter	57	+24	97	+25	48	+27	202	+25
3rd quarter	55	+12	81	+ 8	47	+22	183	+12
4th quarter	67	+23	111	+25	57	+20	235	+23
1960 1st quarter	69	+25	97	+29	50	+11	217	+24
2nd quarter	66	+16	100	+ 3	49	+ 3	214	+ 6
3rd quarter	60	+ 9	90	+11	52	+ 9	201	+10
4th quarter	71	+ 7	107	— 4	58	+ 2	237	+ 1
1961 1st quarter	74	+ 7	99	+ 2	58	+16	231	+ 5
2nd quarter	78	+18	88	—12	55	+12	221	+ 2
3rd quarter	78	+30	94	+ 4	57	+10	229	+12
4th quarter	86	+21	92	—14	64	+10	242	+ 1
1962 1st quarter	79	+ 7	74	—25	56	— 3	209	—10
2nd quarter	80	+ 3	81	— 8	57	+ 4	218	— 1
3rd quarter	88	+13	71	—25	56	N/C	215	— 6
4th quarter	75	—13	81	—13	60	— 6	216	—11

(*Continued on next page*)

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, March 1, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
British					
Little Mr. Robin	Saxon Film Co. Ltd.	G. Moreno Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28248	5	February 25
Land of Birthday Toys	" "	" "	Br/E 28249	5	February 25
Bumble Bee Fair	" "	" "	Br/E 28250	5	February 25
The £20,000-Kiss	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Studios Ltd.	Br/E 28251	57	February 25
Incident at Midnight	" "	" "	Br/E 28252	56	February 25
Masters of Venus:					
Sabotage	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Wallace Productions Ltd. for C.F.F. Ltd.	Br/E 28253	16	February 26
Lost in Space	" "	" "	Br/E 28254	16	February 26
The Men with Six Fingers	" "	" "	Br/E 28255	15	February 26
The Thing in the Crater	" "	" "	Br/E 28256	16	February 26
Prisoners of Venus	" "	" "	Br/E 28257	17	February 26
The Killer Virus	" "	" "	Br/E 28258	15	February 26
Kill on Sight	" "	" "	Br/E 28259	15	February 26
Attack	" "	" "	Br/E 28260	18	February 26
Pathe Pictorial Series 417-429:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 429	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28263	9	February 26
Mining Review No. 7 – 16th Year	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board	Br/E 28264	10	February 27
Wonderful Switzerland No. 2	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	B.M. Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28267	18	February 28
Lure of an Island	British Lion Films Ltd.	Sphinx Films Ltd.	Br/E 28268	17	February 28
Pathe News 63-17	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28000	9	March 1
Pathe News 63-18	" "	" "	Br/E 28001	9	March 1
Movietone News 1759A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27947	7	March 1
Movietone News 1760	" "	" "	Br/E 27948	7	March 1
Foreign					
Knife in the Water	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Film Polski	F 28261	94	February 26
What Ever Happened to Baby Jane	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 28262	133	February 26
L'Eclipse	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Paris Film Production	F 28265	124	February 28
Mondo Cane	" "	Messrs. Cineriz	F 28266	100	February 28
Slippery Slippers	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 28269	7	February 28

The playing time of the film 'Man of Iron' (F 28102) registered on January 21, 1963, has been amended to provide an alternative length as follows: (a) 116 minutes, (b) 97 minutes.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

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Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Manufacturing Industry at Current Prices (a) (b)

£ million

Period	Analysis by Industry Group											Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture		Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles		Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
			Total	Iron and Steel		Total	Motor Vehicles							
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders													
	III	IV	V	Part of V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	Part of VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	107·6	187·6	132·2	108·7	206·6	78·9	50·9	76·7	76·9	64·8	931·3	264·5	44·7	622·1
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	128·5	204·8	69·8	44·0	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·0	168·0	129·9	111·7	199·9	68·5	40·0	66·5	60·0	68·4	867·2	220·0	55·1	592·1
1960	128·1	149·4	188·7	167·1	231·2	78·9	55·4	85·8	67·9	90·9	1,020·9	260·0	70·6	690·3
1961	140·2	190·7	253·5	230·3	261·4	109·1	85·4	105·7	76·7	102·2	1,239·4	317·5	68·6	853·3
1962											1,120·5	303·1	59·9	757·5
1957 1st quarter	26·2	42·6	31·1	25·8	50·1	19·2	12·6	19·0	18·6	15·8	222·6	64·9	8·3	149·4
2nd quarter	23·9	48·2	35·1	29·1	44·1	22·5	15·2	20·0	19·7	15·4	228·9	62·7	11·2	155·0
3rd quarter	26·9	44·4	33·5	27·5	50·7	18·3	11·8	17·5	17·7	17·9	226·9	65·4	11·7	149·8
4th quarter	30·6	52·4	32·5	26·3	61·7	18·9	11·3	20·2	20·9	15·7	252·9	71·5	13·5	167·9
1958 1st quarter	28·3	48·7	33·7	29·4	47·2	15·2	9·5	15·6	16·9	15·5	221·1	55·6	13·1	152·4
2nd quarter	27·9	48·4	35·5	31·7	50·5	16·9	10·5	15·1	17·6	15·2	227·1	63·6	13·9	149·6
3rd quarter	28·7	46·3	42·1	38·8	48·9	17·3	10·9	16·8	13·5	16·5	230·1	61·2	12·9	156·0
4th quarter	27·7	53·6	32·2	28·6	58·2	20·4	13·1	16·1	17·2	17·9	243·3	66·6	12·5	164·2
1959 1st quarter	24·7	45·5	28·0	25·1	45·0	16·8	11·7	12·5	15·1	15·2	202·8	48·4	13·7	140·7
2nd quarter	27·9	43·7	30·1	25·6	45·8	15·5	9·0	15·3	15·0	16·0	209·3	50·3	15·3	143·7
3rd quarter	27·1	34·7	41·6	36·9	46·8	14·8	7·6	16·6	13·0	17·7	212·3	52·4	12·1	147·8
4th quarter	26·3	44·1	30·2	24·1	62·3	21·4	11·7	22·1	16·9	19·5	242·8	68·9	14·0	159·9
1960 1st quarter	28·9	35·6	35·8	31·9	50·1	13·9	9·4	18·9	17·1	20·9	221·2	54·3	15·8	151·1
2nd quarter	31·4	35·4	40·8	35·6	51·7	18·2	10·9	22·3	14·8	21·2	235·8	58·7	18·9	158·2
3rd quarter	33·5	36·6	64·7	59·7	57·2	22·7	17·3	19·8	15·2	21·7	271·4	70·9	17·2	183·3
4th quarter	34·3	41·8	47·4	39·9	72·2	24·1	17·8	24·8	20·8	27·1	292·5	76·1	18·7	197·7
1961 1st quarter	33·3	41·9	56·2	52·3	56·1	23·4	18·4	22·3	17·0	22·7	272·9	64·9	17·7	190·3
2nd quarter	36·0	47·0	63·0	56·4	61·8	25·1	19·7	26·9	17·4	27·3	304·5	77·2	19·6	207·7
3rd quarter	34·3	48·6	78·9	73·8	65·0	30·4	23·9	29·1	19·5	25·2	331·0	83·1	16·6	231·3
4th quarter	36·6	53·2	55·4	47·8	78·5	30·2	23·4	27·4	22·8	27·0	331·0	92·3	14·7	224·0
1962 1st quarter	33·9	46·9	54·4	50·1	55·1	25·2	20·2	23·7	19·1	22·8	281·1	72·9	16·0	192·2
2nd quarter	34·6	48·4	60·8	54·6	53·0	23·4	18·3	22·8	18·4	23·7	285·1	77·9	15·6	191·6
3rd quarter	32·9	42·4	58·5	52·1	54·7	29·6	21·5	19·2	17·1	22·7	277·1	78·6	14·1	184·4
4th quarter											277·2	73·7	14·2	189·3

Table 4. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Distributive and Service Industries at Current Prices (a) (c)

£ million

Period	Analysis by Industry					Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	57	126	140	304	627	186	291	150
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	86	160	161	379	786	230	359	197
1960	94	172	162	429	857	262	384	211
1961	100	200	132	494	926	315	367	244
1962					888	336	309	243
1959 1st quarter	22	36	33	84	175	54	76	45
2nd quarter	21	39	43	99	202	56	98	48
3rd quarter	20	40	32	88	180	55	78	47
4th quarter	24	45	53	107	229	65	107	57
1960 1st quarter	20	40	38	113	211	66	93	52
2nd quarter	23	41	41	106	211	65	98	48
3rd quarter	23	44	36	96	199	60	88	51
4th quarter	28	47	47	114	236	71	105	60
1961 1st quarter	26	42	38	125	231	73	98	60
2nd quarter	25	47	25	124	221	77	85	59
3rd quarter	23	55	31	120	229	77	92	60
4th quarter	26	56	38	125	245	88	92	65
1962 1st quarter	22	55	25	111	213	80	74	59
2nd quarter	23	55	31	116	225	83	82	60
3rd quarter	26	59	22	118	225	93	72	60
4th quarter					225	80	81	64

Notes:
(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.
(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurances, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

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Increase in Industry's Stocks in the Fourth Quarter of 1962

PROVISIONAL estimates of the change in the volume (at 1958 prices) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors in the fourth quarter of 1962 show a rise of £36 million after seasonal adjustment, an increase of just under one-half per cent. during the quarter.

The increase in the volume of stocks during 1962 was £84 million, a smaller rise than those in recent years. The increase at book values during the year, as shown by Table 4, was £170 million, the difference between the two figures being caused by price increases during the year.

Manufacturers' Stocks

Provisional estimates for the fourth quarter of 1962 show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices) rose, after adjustment for seasonal factors, by £21 million. This comparatively small increase – not unlike those recorded in the second and third quarters of the year – was mainly attributable to the higher level of stocks of finished goods. The volume increase in stocks (at 1958 prices) for the year 1962 is provisionally estimated at £55 million, or about one per cent. of the level of stocks at the end of 1961 – a very much smaller increase than in either 1961 or 1960, in which years the comparable increases were about 4 and 11 per cent. respectively.

Detailed figures for individual sectors of industry will – as usual – not become available for the fourth quarter of 1962 until the final fourth quarter article which is due to appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 11, 1963. The provisional figures suggest that in the fourth quarter there was not much movement, after allowing for seasonal factors, in the stocks held by any of the published industry groups. For the year 1962 as a whole, the provisional figures show that there was a moderate percentage increase in the stocks of the food, drink and tobacco group of industries, smaller percentage increase in the chemicals and engineering groups of industries and a fall in the stocks of the three remaining published groups of industries.

Wholesalers' Stocks

It is provisionally estimated that the volume of wholesalers' stocks (at 1958 prices) remained unchanged during the fourth quarter of 1962, after seasonal adjustment, the slight fall shown being regarded as insignificant. The change in the volume of stocks held by wholesalers before seasonal adjustment was a fall of £46 million, making a total fall over the year as a whole of £10 million, the first time that the volume of wholesalers' stocks for any year has fallen since the end of 1956. The decrease occurred mainly in the stocks held by wholesale distributors (Standard Industrial Classification, Minimum List Heading 810), only partly offset by small movements in the stocks held by the other two groups of wholesalers.

Further details of the stocks held by the three main groups of wholesalers will be published in the final fourth quarter article to be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 11, 1963.

Retailers' Stocks

The volume of retailers' stocks increased by £19 million in the fourth quarter of 1962 after seasonal adjustment, making a total increase for the year as a whole of £39 million. Further details of the changes during the period were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15, 1963, page 399.

Table 1. Changes in the Volume of Industry's Stocks at 1958 Prices, Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing (b)	Wholesale Distribution (c)	Retail Distribution (d)	Total (e)
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1957	+146	+42	+45	+233
1958	+ 36	+14	+16	+ 66
1959	+ 73	+15	+48	+136
1960	+520	+48	+35	+603
1961	+230	+36	+ 5	+271
1962	+ 55	—10	+39	+ 84
1957 1st quarter	+ 77	+38	+17	+132
2nd quarter	+ 49	+23	+ 3	+ 75
3rd quarter	+ 33	—10	+14	+ 37
4th quarter	— 13	— 9	+11	— 11
1958 1st quarter	+ 36	— 6	— 2	+ 28
2nd quarter	+ 1	—16	—13	— 28
3rd quarter	+ 13	+23	+20	+ 56
4th quarter	— 14	+13	+11	+ 10
1959 1st quarter	— 6	+14	—11	— 3
2nd quarter	— 11	+ 4	+26	+ 19
3rd quarter	+ 27	— 1	+ 9	+ 35
4th quarter	+ 63	— 2	+24	+ 85
1960 1st quarter	+ 86	+ 2	+29	+117
2nd quarter	+130	+ 7	+21	+158
3rd quarter	+158	+20	— 9	+169
4th quarter	+146	+19	— 6	+159
1961 1st quarter	+ 53	+29	+26	+108
2nd quarter	+ 60	+16	+14	+ 90
3rd quarter	+ 53	— 8	—24	+ 21
4th quarter	+ 64	— 1	—11	+ 52
1962 1st quarter	— 32	—16	+32	— 16
2nd quarter	+ 32	—10	—12	+ 10
3rd quarter	+ 34	+20	N/C	+ 54
4th quarter	+ 21	— 4	+19	+ 36

(*Continued on next page*)

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Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 2. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices not seasonally adjusted) of Stocks Held by Manufacturing Industry (a) (b) £ million

	Analysis by Industry Group							Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of Stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1957	+10	+48	+28	+ 8	+35	+17	+146	+ 19	+ 65	+ 62
1958	— 6	+ 6	— 8	+ 35	+ 5	+ 4	+ 36	— 96	+ 25	+107
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+18	+15	+ 7	+134	+23	+33	+230	+ 51	+ 84	+ 95
1962							+ 55	— 55	+ 66	+ 44
1957 1st quarter	+97	+ 7	— 6	+ 19	+ 3	— 4	+116	+ 31	+ 31	+ 54
2nd quarter	—10	+23	+ 9	+ 33	+13	+ 6	+ 74	— 26	+ 68	+ 32
3rd quarter	—24	+ 7	+33	— 8	+ 2	+ 1	+ 11	+ 34	+ 19	— 42
4th quarter	—53	+11	— 8	— 36	+17	+14	— 55	— 20	— 53	+ 18
1958 1st quarter	+16	—10	+ 3	+ 41	+18	+ 6	+ 74	— 28	+ 23	+ 79
2nd quarter	+ 1	N/C	+ 6	+ 23	— 7	+ 3	+ 26	— 69	+ 23	+ 72
3rd quarter	— 6	+ 7	— 6	+ 14	—17	— 5	— 13	+ 21	+ 8	— 42
4th quarter	—17	+ 9	—11	— 43	+11	N/C	— 51	— 20	— 29	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+35	+ 1	—14	— 6	+ 8	+ 6	+ 30	— 12	— 4	+ 46
2nd quarter	+15	+ 8	+ 2	— 5	—14	— 4	+ 2	— 6	+ 27	— 19
3rd quarter	— 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 11	—16	— 1	+ 4	+ 34	+ 16	— 46
4th quarter	—23	+16	— 3	+ 36	+10	+ 1	+ 37	N/C	+ 8	+ 29
1960 1st quarter	+23	—12	+12	+ 53	+27	+11	+114	+ 36	+ 15	+ 63
2nd quarter	+16	+17	+13	+ 65	+14	+16	+141	+ 47	+ 63	+ 31
3rd quarter	+ 9	+20	+39	+ 48	+ 9	+12	+137	+112	+ 20	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 4	+16	+ 9	+ 84	— 8	+23	+128	+ 30	+ 29	+ 69
1961 1st quarter	+20	— 4	+ 7	+ 15	+19	+21	+ 78	+ 18	+ 25	+ 35
2nd quarter	+ 2	+ 6	— 1	+ 28	+20	+16	+ 71	+ 6	+ 48	+ 17
3rd quarter	+12	+ 9	+ 6	+ 26	—20	+ 1	+ 34	+ 58	+ 16	— 40
4th quarter	—16	+ 4	— 5	+ 65	+ 4	— 5	+ 47	— 31	— 5	+ 83
1962 1st quarter	+16	—16	—17	— 6	+13	— 5	— 15	— 38	— 16	+ 39
2nd quarter	+18	— 1	— 5	+ 25	+ 9	— 5	+ 41	— 8	+ 55	— 6
3rd quarter	+15	+13	+ 1	+ 18	—27	— 5	+ 15	+ 25	+ 26	— 36
4th quarter							+ 14	— 34	+ 1	+ 47

Table 3. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices not seasonally adjusted) of Stocks Held by Distributors (a) £ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+37	+ 5	— 5	—27	+10	548
		1960	+32	+11	+22	—39	+26	
		1961	+60	+12	+ 3	—49	+26	
		1962	+21	—12	+17			
831	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	1959	—11	+ 4	+15	— 3	+ 5	77
		1960	—12	+ 2	+10	+ 4	+ 4	
		1961	—12	+ 3	+ 8	+ 1	N/C	
		1962	—11	+ 2	+10			
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	N/C	— 4	+13	— 9	N/C	185
		1960	— 4	— 4	+13	+13	+18	
		1961	— 1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4	+10	
		1962	— 6	N/C	+15			
	Total wholesale distributors (c)	1959	+26	+ 5	+23	—39	+15	810
		1960	+16	+ 9	+45	—22	+48	
		1961	+47	+19	+14	—44	+36	
		1962	+ 4	—10	+42	—46	—10	
820	Retail distributors (d)	1959	+21	+26	— 5	+ 6	+48	946
		1960	+71	+13	—25	—24	+35	
		1961	+63	+14	—41	—31	+ 5	
		1962	+79	—22	—16	— 2	+39	

(*Continued on next page*)

Industry's Stocks (*Cont'nued*)

Table 4. Changes in the Value (at Book Values) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers and Distributors (a) £ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturers (b)	1957	+174	+ 60	+ 67	— 48	+253	
	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 29	+ 20	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+112	+104	+ 47	+ 55	+318	
	1962	+ 10	+ 32	+ 17	+ 44	+103	
Wholesalers (c)	1957	+ 53	+ 21	+ 13	— 33	+ 54	
	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 25	+ 22	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	
	1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
	1962	+ 5	— 1	+ 32	— 37	— 1	
Retailers (d)	1957	+ 60	— 6	+ 3	— 2	+ 55	
	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
	1962	+ 87	— 5	— 13	— 1	+ 68	
Total (e)	1957	+287	+ 75	+ 83	— 83	+362	
	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 48	+ 47	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 61	+204	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+161	+118	+696	
	1961	+229	+143	+ 33	— 8	+397	
	1962	+102	+ 26	+ 36	+ 6	+170	

Notes relating to Tables 1-4.
(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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THE GENERAL POST OFFICE announce that business firms sending invoices and other commercial documents (e.g. receipts, statement of accounts, bills of lading) to addresses overseas are reminded that these items are not admissible as Printed Papers in the overseas post but must be sent as Commercial Papers, for which the minimum postage is 6d., or as letters. If these items are wrongly sent as Printed Papers, the addressees may be called upon to pay a surcharge of about double the deficient postage. Rather than do this, addressees may refuse to accept delivery.

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Index of Retail Prices, January, 1963 and December, 1962

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR announce that at January 15, 1963, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices, compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 102·7; the corresponding figure for December 11, 1962, was 102·3. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of fresh vegetables.

At December 11, 1962, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 17, 1956 (taken as 100), was 120, the same figure as at November 13. Calculated to one decimal, the December index was 120·2, compared with 119·6 in November.

Note:

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee, in their Report published in March 1962, recommended that from January 1963 the base date of the official Index of Retail Prices should be changed to January 16, 1962.

Throughout 1962 the Committee recommended that, as a transitional measure, the official index should continue to be based on prices at January 17, 1956, taken as 100, to enable parties to sliding scale agreements to have time to make necessary revisions of those agreements.

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee also recommended that from now on the index should be published rounded to the nearest first place of decimals and not to the nearest whole number as in the past.

A continuous series of figures based on January 17, 1956=100, can be obtained by multiplying the current and future figures by 1·175 (i.e. 102·7 x 1·175=120·7 to the nearest first place of decimals).

Import and Export Prices in January

THE IMPORT price index remained at 96 in January, the same level as in the previous month. The export price index rose very slightly to show a rise of one point to 115 in the rounded index although the movement was not sufficient to alter the terms of trade which have remained at 84 since last July (1954=100).

While the overall import price index remained unchanged from the previous month there was an increase of one and half per cent. in the index for imports of food, beverages and tobacco due largely to increases in the average values of sugar, and fruit and vegetable imports. The manufactured goods index also rose by almost one half per cent. These increases were offset by falls of rather more than one per cent., and one half per cent., in the basic materials and fuels indices respectively.

There were slight increases in the overall export price index and in the index for manufactured goods due mainly to increases of almost two per cent. in the indices for both metals and textiles exports.

The method of calculating the import and export price index was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

Import and Export Prices in January

(1954 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS						
							Manufactured Goods (Sections 5 to 8)					(1) TERMS OF TRADE
	Total	Sections 0 and 1 Food Beverages and Tobacco	Sections 2 and 4 Basic Materials	Section 3 Fuels	Sections 5 to 8 Manufactured Goods	Total	Total	Classified Chiefly by Materials			(5) Machinery and Transport Equipment	
								(2) Total	(3) Textiles	(4) Metals		
1955	103	101	104	102	109	102	102	102	100	104	103	101
1956	105	101	106	110	110	106	106	106	99	111	107	99
1957	107	101	110	128	104	111	109	108	101	115	112	96
1958	99	97	96	112	101	110	111	109	101	118	115	90
1959	98	98	93	104	104	109	111	106	98	114	118	90
1960	99	97	96	98	107	111	114	110	102	117	121	89
1961	97	94	95	96	107	112	115	112	106	117	122	86
1962	96	95	91	95	105	113	117	113	106	119	124	85
1961 January	98	97	94	95	107	112	114	111	105	117	121	88
February	97	94	94	96	107	112	115	114	107	119	122	87
March	97	95	94	96	107	112	115	112	106	117	121	87
April	98	96	95	97	108	112	115	113	107	118	121	88
May	99	96	97	96	109	112	115	112	107	117	120	88
June	98	95	96	95	108	112	115	112	108	115	121	88
July	97	92	97	96	107	112	115	112	105	117	122	86
August	95	91	96	93	106	112	115	112	107	118	122	85
September	95	91	95	95	106	112	115	112	106	117	123	85
October	96	91	95	96	106	112	115	112	106	117	122	85
November	96	93	93	97	106	112	115	112	104	118	123	85
December	96	93	94	96	106	113	116	112	106	117	123	85
1962 January	96	93	93	96	106	113	116	114	106	119	123	85
February	96	94	93	96	105	113	116	113	106	120	123	85
March	96	94	92	96	105	113	116	113	107	119	123	85
April	96	96	92	96	105	113	116	113	107	119	123	85
May	95	94	92	96	104	113	116	113	106	119	123	84
June	96	96	91	94	104	113	116	113	106	120	123	85
July	95	95	90	95	104	113	116	113	105	119	123	84
August	95	93	90	95	105	113	116	113	105	119	124	84
September	95	96	89	95	105	113	117	113	106	119	125	84
October	96	97	89	95	105	114	117	114	106	119	125	84
November	96	98	88	95	105	114	118	113	106	119	127	84
December	96	98	89	95	105	114	118	113	106	117	127	84
1963 January	96	99	88	94	106	115	118	113	108	118	127	84

(1) Import Price Index as a percentage of the Export Price Index. (2) Export List Section 6. (3) Export List Division 65. (4) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69. (5) Export List Section 7.

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	January 25, 1963	
828,124	Sylvania Electric Products Inc.	Bases for electric lamps.
	January 28, 1963	
806,656	Thillaimuthu, J.	Improved alternating current generator.
878,564	Power Jets (Research and Development) Ltd.	Jet engine fuel.
	February 5, 1963	
692,743	Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd.	Optical objectives.
728,837	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Hose.
873,633	Smith Kline & French Laboratories	Preparation of steroid compounds.
	February 6, 1963	
777,001	Bowser Inc.	Slurry feeder.
828,121	La Detection Electronic Francaise (D.E.F.).	Apparatus responsive to the composition of a gaseous medium.
	February 8, 1963	
836,450	National Research Development Corporation.	Soldering alloys for soldering titanium and its alloys.
	February 11, 1963	
651,425	Hartleys (Stoke-on-Trent) Ltd.	Control means for motor-driven rakes of sewage screens.
834,621	Sperry Rand Corporation	Acceleration-sensing device.
	February 13, 1963	
821,034	Pari, P.	Towers for the dry purification of gases.
822,992	Phenolchemie G.m.b.H.	Separating phenol from aqueous liquors by solvent extraction.
	February 18, 1963	
754,504	Stahlkontor Weser G.m.b.H.	Variable-speed gears.
860,327	Midland Silicones Ltd.	Preparation of graft co-polymers.
893,017	Kralovopolska strojirna, z.c.z., narodni podnik Brno.	Travelling crane.
	February 19, 1963	
739,056	Moore, J. R. C.	Frequency-responsive systems and apparatus.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office.

Little Change in Retail Trade in January

FIGURES FOR RETAIL trade in January indicate that the underlying trend again continued at about the level of recent months. The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales at 121 was a point higher than in December and the final quarter of last year as a whole, but the increase was entirely accounted for by a sharp rise in sales by food shops, due partly to increases in prices; the value of sales by non-food shops was lower. The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales, at 1957 prices, was 112, the same as in December and the final quarter of last year.

The value of sales in January before seasonal adjustment was 4 per cent. higher than a year earlier compared with an increase of 3 per cent. in December.

Clothing and footwear shops

The value of sales by clothing and footwear shops in January was at about the same level as in December, the seasonally adjusted index falling slightly from 120 to 119. In total sales were 1 per cent. higher than a year earlier, an increase of 3 per cent. in sales by women's wear shops off-setting a 6 per cent. fall in sales by footwear shops with sales by men's wear shops unchanged. Prices of clothing and footwear were a little over 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier, a similar increase to that in previous months.

Durable goods shop

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by durable goods shops fell from 115 in December to 109 but perhaps about half of this decrease was due to lower prices resulting from reductions in the purchase tax on radio and television sets, gramophones and gramophone records at the beginning of January. The bad weather may have had a depressing effect on sales in January. Sales by radio and electrical, etc., goods shops were only 1 per cent. higher than a year earlier in January compared with a 6 per cent. increase in December but lower prices probably accounted for most of this difference.

Sales by furniture shops were 7 per cent. lower than a year earlier in January compared with an increase of 3 per cent. in December. The goods on which purchase tax was reduced, however, account f r a relatively small proportion of the turnover of furniture shops and changes in prices can have accounted for little of this sharp reduction in the value of sales compared with a year earlier. Similar considerations apply to gas and electricity showrooms, both of which showed smaller increases on a year earlier than in December.

Food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by food shops was 122 in January compared with 119 in December and the fourth quarter of 1962 as a whole, but the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales rose by less than a point and the whole number index remained at the December figure of 111.

Other non-food shops

For this miscellaneous group of shops as a whole the value of sales, seasonally adjusted, was the same in January as in December, the index being 126 in both months. Most types of shops within this group showed less favourable changes compared with a year earlier than in December. The main exception was ironmongers and hardware shops, sales by which were 13 per cent. higher than in January 1962 (compared with an increase of 2 per cent. in December). The large increase was accounted for by independent traders and no doubt reflects substantial sales of paraffin and heaters during the prolonged cold spell.

Retail Sales Seasonally Adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week

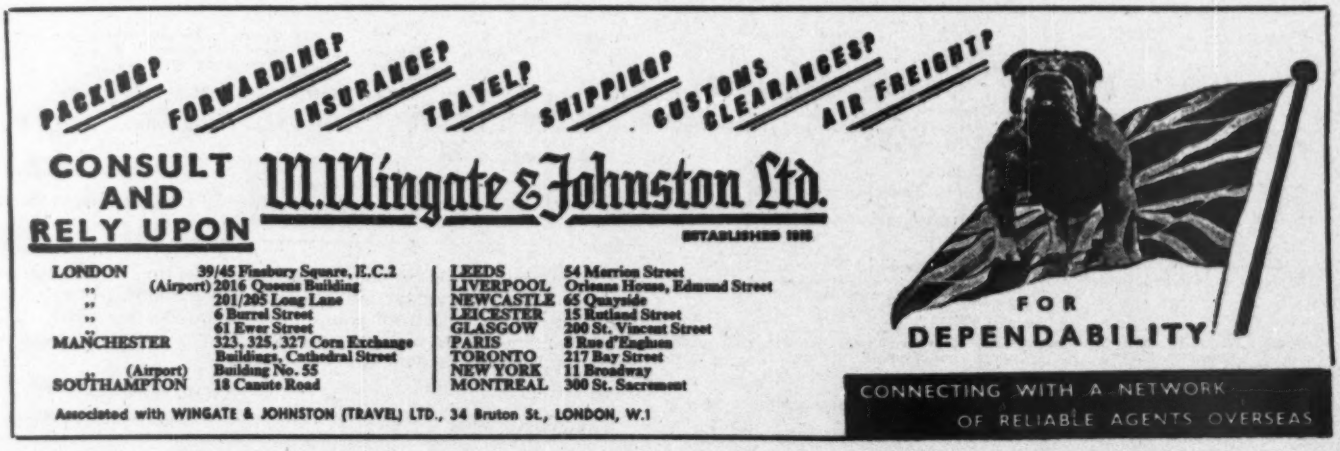
(i) at current prices. 1957 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (a)
1962 1st Quarter	118	117	119	117	110	122
2nd Quarter	118	117	119	116	115	121
3rd Quarter	121	119	123	123	117	125
4th Quarter	120	119	121	121	114	125
1962 January	117	115	119	118	110	122
February	119	117	119	118	111	123
March	118	117	118	114	110	121
April	118	118	118	116	109	120
May	119	117	120	116	116	123
June	118	116	120	116	117	121
July	118	118	119	116	118	122
August	122	120	124	124	119	125
September	122	119	125	128	115	126
October	118	118	119	119	113	124
November	121	119	122	124	114	126
December	120	119	122	120	115	126
1963 January	121	122	120	119	109	126

(ii) at average 1957 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1962 1st Quarter	111	109	113
2nd Quarter	110	108	112
3rd Quarter	112	110	114
4th Quarter	112	111	113
1962 January	111	108	113
February	112	110	113
March	111	109	113
April	110	108	111
May	111	108	113
June	110	107	112
July	110	108	111
August	113	111	115
September	113	110	116
October	111	110	111
November	113	112	114
December	112	111	113
1963 January	112	111	113

(a) Including general department stores.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Retail Sales (*Continued*)

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per week, and Percentage Changes Compared with Year Earlier (*a*)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume.

1957 = 100

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	All kinds of business (£7,637 m.)				Food shops (£3,619 m.)				Non-food shops											
									Total (£4,018 m.)				Clothing and footwear shops (£1,188 m.)		Durable goods shops (f) (£739 m.)		General department stores (£381 m.)		Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£1,710 m.)	
	Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*									
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	103	+3	101	+1	103	+3	100	Nil	103	+3	102	+2	100	Nil	105	+5	103	+3	104	+4
1959 Year	107	+4	105	+4	106	+3	101	+1	108	+5	109	+6	104	+4	118	+12	109	+5	107	+3
1960 Year	111	+4	108	+3	109	+3	105	+3	113	+4	112	+3	113	+8	112	— 5	116	+7	113	+5
1961 Year	115	+4	111	+2	113	+4	107	+3	117	+4	113	+1	117	+3	112	Nil	122	+5	119	+5
1962 Year	119	+3	111	+1	118	+4	109	+2	120	+3	113	Nil	119	+2	114	+ 2	125	+3	123	+3
1962 1st Quarter	109	+3	102	Nil	114	+5	106	+2	104	+1	99	—2	95	—3	106	+ 1	105	—1	109	+3
2nd Quarter	116	+4	108	+1	116	+5	107	+2	115	+3	108	—1	118	+3	107	Nil	115	+4	116	+4
3rd Quarter	117	+4	109	+1	116	+4	107	+2	118	+4	110	+1	116	+5	113	+ 2	120	+4	121	+4
4th Quarter	136	+3	126	+1	126	+3	116	+1	145	+3	136	+1	148	+3	132	+ 5	161	+3	146	+3
1962 October	120	+3	112	Nil	116	+3	109	+1	124	+2	116	Nil	122	Nil	124	+ 5	131	+1	123	+3
November	127	+4	118	+2	119	+3	111	+2	134	+4	125	+2	135	+5	130	+ 5	148	+4	132	+3
December	156	+3	144	+1	138	+3	127	+1	171	+4	160	+1	178	+3	141	+ 6	194	+3	175	+3
1963 January	114	+4	105	+2	119	+6	109	+3	109	+2	103	Nil	104	+1	112	— 2	131	+2	107	+3

(ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only.

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	Food shops										Clothing and footwear shops			
	Grocers (g) (£2,093 m.)		Butchers (£519 m.)		Greengrocers, fruiterers (£272 m.)		Fishmongers, poulterers (£73 m.)		Bread and flour confectioners (h) (£173 m.)		Off-licences (£112 m.)		Dairymen (£324 m.)		Other food shops (£53 m.)		Footwear shops (£187 m.)		Men's wear shops (£255 m.)		Women's wear shops (£746 m.)	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	103	+3	102	+2	104	+4	105	+5	105	+5	104	+3	102	+2	104	+4	102	+ 2	98	—2	101	+1
1959 Year	107	+4	102	Nil	104	Nil	107	+2	109	+4	107	+3	105	+3	109	+4	107	+ 6	103	+5	104	+3
1960 Year	109	+3	107	+5	103	—1	112	+4	115	+6	112	+5	109	+4	111	+2	118	+10	112	+9	112	+8
1961 Year	113	+3	108	+1	111	+7	115	+2	122	+6	121	+8	116	+7	110	Nil	122	+ 3	116	+3	116	+3
1962 Year	118	+5	110	+2	112	+1	117	+2	130	+7	128	+6	123	+6	115	+5	123	+ 1	119	+2	118	+2
1962 1st Quarter	115	+5	110	+1	107	+3	114	—1	119	+6	103	+9	119	+5	112	+4	92	— 6	101	—1	93	—3
2nd Quarter	116	+5	105	+1	128	+6	119	+5	129	+8	106	+7	122	+4	113	+4	129	+ 3	118	+2	115	+2
3rd Quarter	117	+4	106	+3	113	+2	117	+3	134	+6	110	+8	122	+5	114	+7	125	+ 3	114	+5	114	+5
4th Quarter	126	+4	118	+1	99	—8	119	+2	139	+6	195	+4	128	+8	123	+3	148	+ 3	140	+3	150	+3
1962 October	118	+4	110	+1	90	—8	114	+4	134	+6	116	+8	127	+7	121	+6	127	— 2	111	+1	125	+1
November	122	+4	111	+2	95	—10	114	+3	134	+6	132	+7	129	+9	117	+4	140	+14	129	+6	135	+3
December	136	+3	129	Nil	109	—6	128	+1	146	+7	308	+1	129	+9	129	+2	172	Nil	173	+2	182	+4
1963 January	121	+7	117	+4	96	—5	112	—1	122	+8	120	+15	127	+8	114	+3	96	— 6	118	Nil	101	+3

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	Durable goods shops (f)								Miscellaneous non-food shops									
			Other durable goods shops															
	Furniture shops (£324 m.)		Total (£352 m.)		Radio and electrical goods shops, Radio and cycle shops, perambulator shops (£290 m.)		Electricity showrooms (£33 m.)		Gas showrooms (£30 m.)		Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£699 m.)		Booksellers, stationers§ (£69 m.)		Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£205 m.)		Jewellers (£71 m.)		Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£63 m.)		Ironmongers and hardware shops (£184 m.)	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	105	+ 5	104	+ 4	100	Nil	123	+23	122	+22	102	+2	106	+6	103	+3	102	+ 2	102	+2	104	+ 4
1959 Year	116	+10	118	+14	108	+8	177	+44	157	+29	102	Nil	109	+3	109	+6	109	+ 8	106	+4	106	+ 2
1960 Year	112	— 3	109	— 8	99	—8	158	—11	148	— 6	106	+4	117	+8	115	+5	118	+ 8	114	+7	108	+ 2
1961 Year	115	+ 2	107	—1	97	—2	159	+ 1	150	+ 2	111	+5	123	+5	124	+7	124	+ 5	119	+5	111	+ 4
1962 Year	117	+ 2	111	+ 3	97	Nil	172	+ 8	172	+14	115	+4	129	+5	128	+3	124	Nil	120	+1	114	+ 2
1962 1st Quarter	108	+ 1	105	+ 1	94	Nil	142	— 2	164	+11	110	+4	122	+4	110	+5	97	+ 1	83	—1	108	+ 3
2nd Quarter	111	+ 2	101	— 1	88	—3	165	+ 4	156	+ 6	110	+4	119	+5	121	+4	100	— 1	104	+2	111	+ 3
3rd Quarter	117	+ 2	106	+ 2	90	—2	182	+ 9	176	+16	115	+4	123	+5	128	+2	126	Nil	125	+2	113	+ 3
4th Quarter	130	+ 2	131	+ 8	117	+4	200	+20	191	+24	126	+2	151	+5	154	+3	175	Nil	167	Nil	124	+ 3
1962 October	122	+ 1	125	+ 8	110	+3	192	+16	202	+29	116	+3	128	+4	117	+3	105	— 1	107	—3	115	+ 2
November	132	+ 2	124	+ 8	107	+2	204	+24	210	+24	119	+2	147	+5	128	+3	126	Nil	127	— 1	118	+ 5
December	135	+ 3	141	+ 9	132	+6	203	+20	167	+19	140	+1	174	+5	204	+3	270	Nil	248	+2	137	+ 2
1963 January	111	— 7	114	+ 3	106	+1	145	+10	N.A.		111	+2	121	+2	111	+1	78	—11	76	—8	121	+13

§ Independent retailers only. * At average 1957 prices.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Retail Sales (*Continued*)

Analysis by Form of Organization

January – Index Numbers of Values of Sales per week and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier (*a*)

1957 = 100

	Total all retailers	Independent retailers	Multiple retailers	Co-operative societies
	%	%	%	%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	114 + 4	111 + 3	123 + 7	104 + 2
FOOD SHOPS	119 + 6	113 + 5	150 +12	106 + 2
Grocers	121 + 7 (*g*)	113 + 6	160 +13	104 + 2(*g*)
Butchers	117 + 4	..	..	..
Greengrocers, fruiterers	96 — 5	95 — 5	116 —10	93 —7
Fishmongers, poulterers	112 — 1	..	..	..
Bread and flour confectioners	122 + 8(*h*)	114 + 6	148 +15	..
Off-licences	120 +15	115 +16	130 +12	..
Dairymen	127 + 8	..	..	117 +6
Other food shops	114 + 3	..	..	..
NON-FOOD SHOPS	109 + 2	..	..	..
Clothing and footwear shops	104 + 1	103 + 1	107 + 1	88 —2
Footwear shops	96 — 6	111 — 1	91 — 9	78 —2
Men's wear shops	118 Nil	113 + 6	129 — 5	89 +2
Women's wear shops	101 + 3	100 Nil	105 + 9	91 —3
of which:				
Women's, girls' and infants' wear specialist shops	..	73 — 6	..	—
Drapers' and general outfitting shops	—	110 + 1	..	—
Large (*c*)	—	121 + 3	—	—
Medium (*c*)	—	103 — 3	—	—
Small (*c*)	—	106 + 2	—	—
Durable goods shops	112 — 2	111 — 4	117 + 4	107 —2 (*f*)
Furniture shops	111 — 7	116 — 8	97 — 3	—
Large (*c*)	—	136 — 2	—	—
Medium and small (*c*)	—	110 —10	—	—
Other durable goods shops	114 + 3	106 + 1 (*e*)	130 + 7*	—
Radio and electrical goods shops	106 + 1	106 + 1	108 + 4	—
Radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops				
Electricity showrooms	145 +10	—	145 +10	—
Gas showrooms	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Miscellaneous non-food shops (*b*)	107 + 3	..	..	..
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	111 + 2	110 + 2	115 + 4	—
Booksellers, stationers	..	121 + 2	..	—
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (*d*)	111 + 1	107 — 1	117 + 4	112 +1
Jewellers	78 —11	80 —11	65 — 8	—
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	76 — 8	..	..	—
Ironmongers and hardware shops	121 +13	125 +14	95 + 4	— (*f*)
General Department Stores	131 + 2	—	—	—

* Provisional.

Notes

Kind of Business Statistics

(i) These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies and general department stores.

(ii) For independent retailers, multiple retailers and general department stores the figures are based on the total sales, of all types of goods, by each shop and therefore represent the trend of sales in specified kinds of business. Co-operative societies report their sales on a departmental basis and a department's sales are assigned to the most closely corresponding kind of business heading. A single figure is returned for the departments selling durable goods and ironmongery and hardware and this figure is included in the total for durable goods shops.

(iii) Multiple retailers and co-operative societies report sales for all branches open in the sales period, so that, in respect of these two forms of organizations, the statistics take account of changes in the number of shops, e.g. the opening of new shops or the closing or disposal of existing shops. In the case of independent retailers and general department stores, however, sales are generally reported for individual establishments and no reliable measure of changes in the number of shops is available on the basis of which an adjustment might be made.

(iv) A description of the series, based on 1957=100, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1961.

Footnotes to Tables

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by January 1963 sales was the four weeks from December 30, 1962 to January 26, 1963, the corresponding period in 1962 was from December 31, 1961 to January 27, 1962. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1957 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1957. Medium denotes shops with sales of £15,000 and under £100,000 in 1957. Small denotes shops with sales of under £15,000 in 1957.

(d) These index numbers do not allow for chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) See Note (ii) above.

(g) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(h) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

Retail Sales in Northern Ireland in December

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in December was 5 per cent. higher than a year earlier, compared with increases of 6 per cent. in November and 4 per cent. in the fourth quarter. The value of sales for 1962 as a whole was 3 per cent. up on 1961.

Sales by food shops and by household goods shops showed increases of 5 per cent. and 12 per cent. in December and, for the year as a whole, increases of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. Sales by clothing and footwear shops in December increased by 4 per cent. on a year earlier but, for 1962 as a whole, showed no change on the previous year.

A brief description of these statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Ext. 112).

Index Numbers of Value of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1960 Year	102	+2	101	+1	104	+ 4	94	— 6	105	+ 5
1961 Year	107	+5	108	+7	108	+ 4	94	Nil	109	+ 4
1962 Year	110	+3	113	+5	108	Nil	97	+ 3	110	+ 1
1961 First quarter	99	+7	105	+8	96	+11	88	— 5	93	+ 6
Second quarter	105	+3	107	+9	112	— 3	93	— 2	102	+ 2
Third quarter	104	+6	105	+6	97	+ 5	97	+10	109	+ 6
Fourth quarter	120	+3	113	+5	127	+ 4	99	— 3	131	+ 2
1962 First quarter	99	Nil	109	+4	87	— 9	91	+ 3	93	Nil
Second quarter	109	+4	113	+6	110	— 1	98	+ 6	105	+ 3
Third quarter	106	+2	110	+5	98	+ 1	94	— 2	108	— 1
Fourth quarter	125	+4	120	+6	135	+ 6	104	+ 5	134	+ 2
1962 January	97	+2	106	+5	86	— 5	88	Nil	92	+ 4
February	101	+5	112	+6	89	— 2	94	+13	94	+ 6
March	100	—6	110	+1	87	—19	90	— 2	94	— 8
April	107	+8	111	+6	111	+12	91	— 1	104	+ 9
May	113	+2	114	+6	122	— 3	102	— 2	105	+ 1
June	107	+2	113	+5	97	—12	106	+21	106	+ 1
July	103	+2	107	+6	94	Nil	92	— 3	108	— 2
August	108	+2	113	+5	100	+ 1	101	— 2	110	— 1
September	105	+1	110	+4	100	Nil	90	— 2	107	— 1
October	111	+4	113	+7	117	+ 6	102	+ 3	105	Nil
November	122	+6	119	+6	139	+19	107	+ 5	119	+13
December	142	+5	126	+5	150	+ 4	103	+12	177	+ 4

Belfast Regional Survey and Plan

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Ministry of Health and Local Government have published the 'Belfast Regional Plan', being the recommendations and conclusions contained in the longer report which, with its many maps and diagrams, is expected to be published in the autumn and is the work of Professor Sir Robert Matthew. The present publication, which is presented to Parliament as Command Paper 451, contains the whole of his plan for what is called the Belfast region, an area which he has interpreted broadly as stretching out to the North as far as Ballymena, to the South-East as far as Downpatrick and the Ards, and to the South West as far as Lurgan and Portadown.

Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d.

Hire Purchase Business in January

HIRE-PURCHASE and other instalment credit sales of household goods shops declined a little in January after allowing for normal seasonal influences. New credit advanced by finance houses was well up on its December level, the rise being, if anything a little less than that to be expected between December and January. The exceptionally severe weather was perhaps a contributory factor in both cases. Debt outstanding fell by £9 million during the month to £878 million.

Household Goods Shops

January is normally a slack month for sales on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms by household goods shops but the decline this January appears rather more pronounced than might be expected under normal seasonal influences as judged from the figures for recent years. Both main categories of shop – furniture and furnishings shops, and the hardware, radio and electrical, etc. goods group—showed a similar pattern. Compared with a year earlier, sales by furniture, etc. shops were down by 5 per cent. against a rise of about 5 per cent. in December and previous recent months, while sales by hardware, radio, electrical etc. goods shops, which had been about 20 per cent. higher than a year earlier in November and December, were only about 10 per cent. above January, 1962. In the latter group of shops the smaller increase on a year ago in the value of sales was, in part, due to the fall in prices arising from the reductions in purchase tax at the beginning of the year. Instalment debt owing to household goods shops as a whole fell slightly during the month to £316 million.

Debt

Table 1 — Estimates of Hire-Purchase and Other Credit Instalments Outstanding

END OF PERIOD — £ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to household goods shops	1961	321	315	312	308	306	306	306	305	303	303	303	309
	1962	304	301	296	293	292	294	295	297	300	304	308	318
	1963	316											
Owed directly to finance houses	1961	607	607	622	631	643	651	662	660	650	639	628	618
	1962	606	598	592	590	593	593	597	593	590	583	575	569
	1963	562											
Total of above	1961	928	922	934	939	949	957	968	965	953	942	931	927
	1962	910	899	888	883	885	887	892	890	890	887	883	887
	1963	878											

Table 2 — Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended and Repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: For household goods	New Credit Extended: For other durable goods	New Credit Extended: Total	Repayments	Change in Debt
1958	292	363	655	547	+ 108
1959	394	523	917	624	+ 293
1960	301	519	820	734	+ 86
1961	283	515	798	806	— 8
1962	301	437	738	778	— 40
1959 1st Quarter	85	118	203	147	+ 56
2nd Quarter	94	152	246	155	+ 91
3rd Quarter	99	132	231	154	+ 77
4th Quarter	116	121	237	168	+ 69
1960 1st Quarter	87	152	239	179	+ 60
2nd Quarter	73	156	229	182	+ 47
3rd Quarter	64	117	181	185	— 4
4th Quarter	77	94	171	188	— 17
1961 1st Quarter	64	136	200	201	— 1
2nd Quarter	69	164	233	210	+ 23
3rd Quarter	72	126	198	202	— 4
4th Quarter	78	89	167	193	— 26
1962 1st Quarter	63	104	167	206	— 39
2nd Quarter	69	128	197	198	— 1
3rd Quarter	79	114	193	190	+ 3
4th Quarter	90	91	181	184	— 3

Finance Houses

New credit advanced by hire purchase finance companies in January was 23 per cent. more than in December, a rise a little less than that to be expected from normal seasonal influences, though, as has been noted in recent articles, there is some difficulty in measuring the normal seasonal pattern because, for example, of changes in the market influences for new cars. New car business is being well maintained but in contrast there is comparative sluggishness in most other categories, particularly used cars, commercial vehicles and motor cycles. Compared with a year earlier, the value of credit was down by 5 per cent., a rise of more than one quarter for new cars being more than offset by decreases in most of the other categories of goods.

Direct instalment debt due to finance houses fell by £7 million in January to £562 million but the amount owing by retailers under block discounting arrangements was unchanged at £52 million.

(*Continued on next page*)

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New Business of Household Goods Shops

Table 3 — Index Numbers of Value of Goods Sold on Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit per Week

Average of 1957 = 100

		Year	Jan.	Feb.	March (a)	April	May	June (a)	July	Aug.	Sept. (a)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (a)
Furniture and Furnishing Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies)	1961	97	90	98	102	104	104	121	102	106	117	126	132
		1962	98	96	94	100	105	104	115	108	113	124	131	140*
		1963	93											
	of which: Multiple retailers (b)	1961	98	95	99	106	108	114	125	106	110	121	131	138
		1962	103	100	94	102	106	114	126	115	118	131	139	151
		1963	101											
	Independent retailers	1961	94	83	92	95	95	92	109	94	99	109	115	122
		1962	89	90	89	93	97	89	97	92	99	108	113	122
		1963	81											
Hardware, Radio, Electrical Goods, Cycle and Perambulator Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms)	1961	92	96	97	99	104	104	125	96	99	105	105	113
		1962	89	89	93	88	98	116	118	112	116	120	127	136
		1963	97											
	of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops	1961	72	67	64	72	74	72	88	68	69	78	77	93
		1962	68	61	60	62	66	78	79	78	75	82	86	106
		1963	71											
Department Stores: Household goods department		1961	133	119	117	123	124	111	156	109	119	141	143	146
		1962	142	114	111	117	120	121	148	122	134	153	160	155
		1963	138											
Total, Household Goods Shops		1961	97	95	99	102	106	105	125	100	104	113	117	124
		1962	97	94	94	95	103	111	119	111	116	124	131	139
		1963	98											

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.
* Revised figure.

New Business of Finance Houses

Table 4 — Index Numbers of New Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended Direct to Hirers per Calendar Month

Monthly average of 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new	1961	116	173	234	206	241	224	242	139	111	114	115	83
	1962	124	145	168	169	238	201	199	145	137	158	148	102
	1963	159											
Private cars – used	1961	131	179	204	183	218	201	195	143	110	118	108	79
	1962	96	121	134	138	179	162	169	152	126	133	111	78
	1963	81											
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used	1961	195	212	246	221	238	235	240	163	142	154	144	110
	1962	155	157	171	157	185	161	160	130	127	143	136	94
	1963	122											
Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used	1961	71	108	171	160	184	161	160	135	85	73	59	37
	1962	43	64	78	82	106	95	96	82	68	66	51	33
	1963	30											
Caravans – new and used	1961	74	137	220	219	242	248	226	188	146	159	123	80
	1962	95	127	172	175	222	205	217	198	160	153	115	76
	1963	74											
Farm equipment and tractors	1961	128	123	195	195	195	217	201	169	132	150	128	79
	1962	93	105	143	110	112	116	141	151	139	153	126	75
	1963	90											
Industrial and building plant and equipment	1961	251	239	312	311	360	315	346	233	239	272	263	211
	1962	254	300	337	266	302	254	286	212	216	235	209	181
	1963	233											
Household goods (a)	1961	138	114	126	120	136	123	133	115	107	118	119	104
	1962	118	98	90	88	110	105	120	115	107	120	117	110
	1963	128											
All goods (including goods not shown above)	1961	144	168	207	190	220	204	207	150	123	131	125	96
	1962	121	133	147	142	179	160	168	143	127	140	126	94
	1963	115											

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

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Hire Purchase (*Continued*)

Notes on Statistics

The statistics in this article are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributors – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit, which includes the initial deposits or down payments as well as the credit extended (i.e., the balance of the cash price together with the credit charges), during the period. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all household goods sold on credit by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail-order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included.

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined. For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961. The figures were revised in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1962, in the light of more comprehensive information about deposits on household goods derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys.

The repayment figures are derived from the new business and change in debt outstanding reported by contributors and thus necessarily include sums written off as irrecoverable and lump sum settlements of outstanding balances in addition to normal weekly, monthly or other periodical instalments.

Tables 1, 3 and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957. Preliminary results of the 1961 Census of Distribution show that many cycle and radio shops are now classed as radio shops owing to a shift in the balance of their sales. Consequently, the category 'cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops', which has hitherto been distinguished in Table 3, is now combined with the radio and electrical goods shops pending the examination of the current kind of business of contributors which will be part of the re-basing of these monthly statistics on the Census for 1961.

The estimates in £'s million of goods sold on hire-purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32; of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showrooms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods shops 81·12 and cycle shops, etc., 17·68; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire-purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

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Production of Man-made Fibres

PRODUCTION OF man-made fibres in January was 15 per cent. more than in January 1962. Within this total output of continuous filament yarn was 12 per cent. more, and output of staple fibre 17 per cent. more.

Production
(Million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous Filament Yarn (Singles)	Staple Fibre	Total
1959 (quarterly average)	58·9	69·8	128·7
1960 (quarterly average)	67·2	80·8	148·0
1961 (quarterly average)	65·5	76·4	141·9
1962 (quarterly average)	72·7	84·1	156·8
1961 1st Quarter	67·5	71·6	139·1
2nd Quarter	65·8	72·0	137·8
3rd Quarter	60·7	77·4	138·1
4th Quarter	67·9	84·7	152·6
1962 1st Quarter	67·8	78·9	146·7
2nd Quarter	73·4	83·6	157·1
3rd Quarter	71·0	79·1	150·1
4th Quarter	78·7	94·7	173·3
1961 December	22·2	25·6	47·8
1962 January	23·1	27·1	50·2
1962 December	26·2	32·3	58·4
1963 January	26·0	31·8	57·7

Ergonomics for Industry

'The Industrial Use of Ergonomics' 'the science of fitting together men and machines' is the first of a new series of DSIR booklets. Copies free from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, Herts.

COI Project British Industry to Five Continents

THE 200TH EDITION of the Central Office of Information's television news programme 'This week in Britain' and which will be shown by 150 television stations in five of the six continents, will include reports on British industry, and on new inventions or products.

The COI state that while many of their stories are found through their own news services, 'good visual industrial and commercial prestige stories, particularly with overseas tie-ups, are welcomed'. 'This is an opportunity for British industrialists which should not be missed.'

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Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Tuesday February 26

Local Employment Act Loans and Grants

In answer to a question, Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, gave the following statement about the directions which the Board of Trade have given to the Advisory Committee under Section 4 (2) of the Local Employment Act:

'The Board of Trade (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by subsection (2) of Section 4 of the Local Employment Act, 1960, and with the consent of the Treasury hereby give the following directions:

'1. The advisory committee appointed by the Board in pursuance of Section 3 of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as "the committee") shall in recommending the terms and conditions on which a loan or grant should be made act in accordance with the following provisions of these directions.

Loans

'2. The committee shall recommend a rate of interest which shall not be higher than the rate currently charged by a commercial lender to a first-class commercial borrower for a well-secured loan.

'3. Where the committee recommend that a loan shall be repaid by instalments they shall specify the date on which the first instalment shall fall due, the intervals at which the instalments shall be be paid and the amount of each instalment.

'4. Unless otherwise agreed by the Board in writing the committee shall recommend that each loan shall be secured and, where they so recommend, the security recommended shall be the best which the circumstances of the particular case permit.

'5. Where the committee recommend that a loan be made for a particular purpose they shall in their recommendations specify the particular purpose for which the loan is to be used.

Grants

'6. The committee shall not recommend the making of any grant save towards initial expenditure (including the discharge of interest payments on money borrowed for the purposes of the project) which is incurred by the person to whom the grant is to be made and which promotes the purposes of Part I of the said Act.'

Asked in how many cases there had been a provision that the firm concerned should appoint a Government-nominated director, additional to existing directors, or in replacement of an existing director, the Parliamentary Secretary said that the precise number could not be ascertained without looking individually at over 200 cases. But the great majority contained the provision referred to. The power to appoint a director had been exercised in two cases. The power to remove one had never been exercised.

New Jobs in Scotland

Mr. F. J. Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, said that 9,000 new jobs were estimated as likely to arise in Scotland from schemes for which industrial development certificates were issued in 1962.

Thursday February 28

Pre-Budget White Paper

Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was asked when the usual pre-Budget White Paper would be published. In reply he said: 'In place of the Economic Survey, which will be discontinued, an Economic Report giving an analysis of economic developments in 1962 will be published as a Supplement to Economic Trends on March 28. The National Income White Paper, which will also be published on March 28, will be enlarged to include tables giving the main balance of payments figures. The half-yearly White Papers on balance of payments statistics are being discontinued. Detailed balance of payments figures will in future be published quarterly instead of half-yearly as hitherto, and this will be done in Economic Trends, starting with the March issue. There will also be an annual publication during the summer bringing together all the figures relating to the balance of payments for a run of years in similar fashion to the National Income Blue Book. The White Paper on Government Expenditure Below The Line will be published on March 28.'

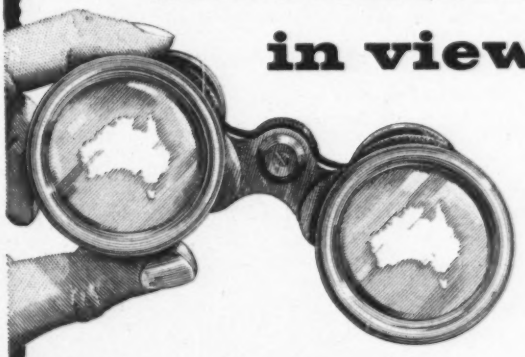
Answers to questions a out Russian oil and about unemployment in Gateshead, Morpeth and Aberdeen are given in *Hansard* of February 28.

Friday March 1

United Kingdom Exports of Whisky

Detailed figures of the countries which received exports from Britain of immature whisky in 1959/60/61 and 1962, the quantities exported, and their sterling value were given by the President. They are reported in *Hansard* of March 1.

With AUSTRALIA in view . .



as a market you may need information on one or more of the following

* EXPORT CREDITS
* EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS
* COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
* MARKET RESEARCH
* TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Facts and figures on Trade and Commerce in Australia are available from the Manager at 55 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3.

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Mar. 27	Huts and buildings, One Hinaidi hangar timber, Seco and Nissen huts, miscellaneous items	Royal Air Force Station, Wilmslow, Cheshire.	Frank R. Marshall & Co., 35 Princess Street, Knutsford, Cheshire. (Tel. Knutsford 2561).
Mar. 27	Approx. 468 acres of agricultural land including 271 acres let at a total annual rent toll of £574-12s. The remainder with vacant possession including a number of brick and steel framed buildings and one T.2. hangar being part of the former Acaster Malbis airfield.	Acaster Malbis, York, Yorkshire.	Stephenson & Son, 20 Castlegate, York. (Tel. York 25533-4)
Mar. 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).-

The above sale will include clothing and webbing equipment, balloon fabric, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras and projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores.

May 1	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
May 9	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

Geering & Colyer will sell by public auction on the dates indicated and at the Royal Air Force sites listed below operational equipment including air conditioning and refrigeration plant, electrical meters, water pumps, fans, heaters compressors, etc., RSJ gantries and girders, teak flooring, electricity supply cable, sanitary items, doors and miscellaneous items.

Date	Royal Air Force Site
April 9	Beachy Head, Sussex. (No air conditioning or refrigeration plant on offer at this site.)
April 23	Fairlight, Nr. Hastings, Sussex.
May 7	Truleigh Hill, Nr. Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex.
May 21	Margate, Kent.
June 11	St. Margarets Bay, Kent.

Catalogues (free) may be obtained within fourteen days of the sale dates from the Auctioneers Offices at: Ashford (Tel. 25), Hawkhurst and Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Rye, Heathfield, and Wadhurst, Sussex.

TENDER SALES

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of 2 type T2 hangars approx. size 243 ft. by 110 ft. situated at Stradishall, near Newmarket, Suffolk, Apply within seven days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry (C19A), Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. for tender form.

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Mar. 14	Electrical and engineering equipment, plant and miscellaneous stores.	Technical Stores, Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop.	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).
Mar. 21	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd., (Dep. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).

Lathes; grinders; millers; trimming; finishing; forming and assembling; reaming and centreing machines. Indenting and heading machines; various presses; horizontal and other tapering machines. 37,500 M.S. curved corrugated sheets; steel binning; Romney hut spares; tools and tool kits; M.T. spares; used tyres; portable jib cranes; Lima 7-ton crane; mobile 3½-ton crane; concrete mixers; Muirhill dumper; Allis Chalmers bulldozer; industrial and other scales; metal baling machine; hydraulic trolley and other jacks; hydraulic pipe pushers; engineers vices; 50 ft. linen measuring tapes; lawn mowers. Canvas; ground sheets; tarpaulin sheets; 39,000 gas mask haversacks; camping equipment; white R.C.R. c.oth; curtains; carpets; mosquito nets; tables, chairs; oak wardrobes and other furniture and household equipment. Galvanised buckets; coal bins; and dust bins. etc.

Mar. 26	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. *Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester, 8.*	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 8373).
Mar. 29	Miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Coypool, Marsh Mills, Plymouth. *Sale at Kinterbury House.*	Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross Plymouth. (Tel. 69292).
Apr. 5	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Returned Stores Group, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel. 73171).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

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Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer its customers a comprehensive catalogue service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. You can obtain full information about this service by sending a postcard to Sales Promotion (HMSO), Room D.42, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Mar 1	June 7
United Kingdom	Feb 1	May 3
Outside Europe	Jan. 4	April 5

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

• indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 1, February 1 and January 4 respectively.

EUROPE

Additions:

TRIESTE: 10TH INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW – April 20-May 5, 1963.
Apply, Mostra del Fiore, Viale Ippodromo 18, Trieste.

GOTHENBURG: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR FOR DOMESTIC TEXTILES AND BEDDING MATERIAL (TEXTIL 64) – March 14-22, 1964.
† Apply, John E. Buck and Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 7576).

UNITED KINGDOM

Amendment:

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed that the 6th British Sports Trade Fair will now be held November 18-21, 1963 at the Mount Royal Hotel, London, W.1, and not November 11-14 as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, 1962 and subsequent lists.

Addition:

LONDON: 20TH ANNUAL AMUSEMENT TRADES EXHIBITION – January 28-30, 1964.
At New Royal Horticultural Hall, S.W.1.
• Apply, Amusement Trades Exhibitions Ltd., 19 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Whitehall 2524).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

ATLANTIC CITY: SOCIETY OF MOTION PICTURES AND TELEVISION ENGINEERS EXPOSITION AND CONVENTION – April 21-26, 1963.
• Apply, Society of Motion Pictures and Television Engineers, 55 West 42nd Street, New York 36.

MELBOURNE: INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – July 18-27, 1963.
• Apply, Exhibitions Promotions Pty. Ltd., Suite 12, Town House, 33 Queens Road, Melbourne S.C.3.

N.E. Scotland Shows its Products in London

OPENING A FORTNIGHT'S exhibition of products from the North-East of Scotland at the Trade Display Centre of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) in London on March 4, Lady Tweedsmuir, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, said the link between the Scottish Council and the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce – organizers of the exhibition – was of particular value to the small firm.

Lady Tweedsmuir said: 'Small exporters do not always, on their own, have the facilities for high-pressure selling abroad that export demands. Indeed, there are also some firms well known in their own area, who, relying on a sound home trade, have not thought to venture into exports. I often think that potential exporters do not always realize the range of advice and practical help available, for example, such as the Export Credits Guarantee Department.'

She said that as Aberdeen and the North-East of Scotland were development districts, this meant that financial and other assistance was available to those wishing to establish new industries or to extend their existing plant under the Board of Trade's local Employment Act. The main problem in the North-East had been distance from markets and raw materials. That could now be overcome.

Lady Tweedsmuir said that the exhibition showed the determination of North-Eastern Scots to seize the chances offered by an era of expansion. For, despite this winter of discontent, the Government were steadily increasing measures to encourage growth.

The Aberdeen exhibition shows a wide range of products from the North-East and will be attended throughout the fortnight by representatives of the exhibiting companies. Products on show include knitwear, hose, gloves, oilskins and waterproof clothing, overalls, jeans, shirts, blankets, cake, biscuits, shortbread, oatcakes, oatflakes, oatmeal, oatflour, Scottish broth mixture and cereals, canned and bottled Scottish speciality foods, kippers and smoked fish, frozen and fresh fish, glass fibre boats and food containers, twist drills, compressors, and a wide range of Scottish craft products, including horn ware, oars, log buckets, pottery, ladies' handbags, tartan rugs, stoles, scarves and tweeds, fishing tackle, clan crests, rings and silver-ware.

Special features of the Exhibition include a display of Norwegian Silver White granite slabbing processed in Aberdeen and used recently to clad the largest building ever built in the United Kingdom with polished granite. There is also an interesting display of men's pullovers made from tow-dyed Orlon, and visitors can obtain samples of Vac-Pak kipper fillets (a boil-in-the-bag product) and taste Scottish biscuits served with haggis, cheese, etc. Highland dress can be seen at some of the stands where Scottish footstuffs are displayed, and biscuits, shortbread and oatcakes of real Scottish flavour and quality can be sampled.

Baxters of Fochabers, famed for their Scottish speciality foodstuffs, have a Scots girl dressed in Gordon Tartan on their demonstration stand dispensing samples from their wide range of products including such delicacies as Royal game soup, pheasant consommé, rowan jelly, blaeberry jelly and vintage marmalade (matured in whisky casks).

Buyers from all major markets are expected to visit the exhibition during the 14 days it is open.

New Design for British Railways

DESIGNS for brighter and more comfortable trains, stations and railwayships, together with 'new look' uniforms for porters, ticket collectors and other station staff, and a distinctive new 'house-style' livery for British Railways' fleet of freight vehicles, are on view for the first time at the New Design for British Railways exhibition at The Council of Industrial Design's Design Centre, London, until March 23. Dr. Richard Beeching, chairman of the British Railways Board, opened the exhibition on February 27.

The current issue of *Design* features a special issue on British Railways. Copies: CoID, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Price 3s. 6d. (Annual subscription 46s.).

Carpet and Lino Fair

THE SEVENTH Carpet Linoleum and Floor Coverings Fair, Carpex 63, was held at Earls Court from February 25 till March 1. Sponsored by The Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers, The Linoleum Manufacturers' Association and The Tufted Carpet Manufacturers' Association, 'Carpex 63' occupied the whole of the ground floor of Earls Court and had some seventy exhibitors.

An interesting feature was the Technical Advisory Committee of the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers dye testing laboratory. The various stages from the artist's design to the finished carpet were shown together with some of the techniques of investigating the problems involved in producing fast colours.

A recent achievement in the man-made fibre industry that has created no little interest in the trade was the British Nylon Spinners Ltd., new continuous filament nylon with an uneven width. It produces a high sheen on carpets, does not show variation in light and shade and dirt and pressure marks can be easily removed with a vacuum. Several manufacturers are already using this yarn although the carpets displayed are still in sample form. Rivington Carpets Ltd., are using a similar fibre of a different type, in their new 'Deep Springs' range which has an attractive high and low loop texture effect. Their source of yarn is British Enkalon Limited.

Another advance in carpet manufacturing was the 'Witco' process used by Carpet Trades Ltd., in their 'Hallmark' range of Spool Axminster carpets. The process consists of blowing foam rubber through the base of the material from the back.

Compared to the Fair last year, Carpex 63 appeared to have many more visitors and by mid-week the overseas reception lounge had signed in about 150 foreign visitors. Exhibitors mentioned foreign buyers visiting their stands and asking for samples and some, such as Armstrong Cork Co. Ltd., stated that tentative orders had been made by buyers from Europe.

Fourth Delicatessen Exhibition

ENGLISH QUAIL, West Indian breadfruit, Spanish paella, French snails, Norwegian buckling paté, and Austrian preisellbeeren were but a few of the delicacies presented at the fourth Delicatessen Exhibition at the New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, from February 25 to March 1. More than 80 stands displayed goods imported from many hundreds of firms from all over the world – honey from the sub-Arctic climate of the Peace River country of Canada, to pre-cooked and deep-frozen dishes from China. In addition to food there were wines and liqueurs, tea and coffee from nearly all principal producing countries.

Suppliers took the opportunity of testing many new products on retailers and the public attending the exhibition before launching them on the general market. On many stands were girls in national costume to show off the exotic foods on display. The show was organized by Delicatessen Exhibitions Ltd., and sponsored by the Delicatessen Association.

Swiss Industries Fair

BASLE

20th-30th April 1963

In 21 halls and 27 groups Swiss industry puts its quality products on view.

Information, brochure, etc., obtainable, from
THE SWISS EMBASSY,
18 Montagu Place,
London, W.1.

THE SWISS CONSULATE,
Midland Bank Buildings,
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Moodies "I & C" Compact Reference to Trends in Industry

Overseas Trade Section

A New Fertilizer Factory Near Madras

from F. F. D. Ward, British Trade Commissioner in South India

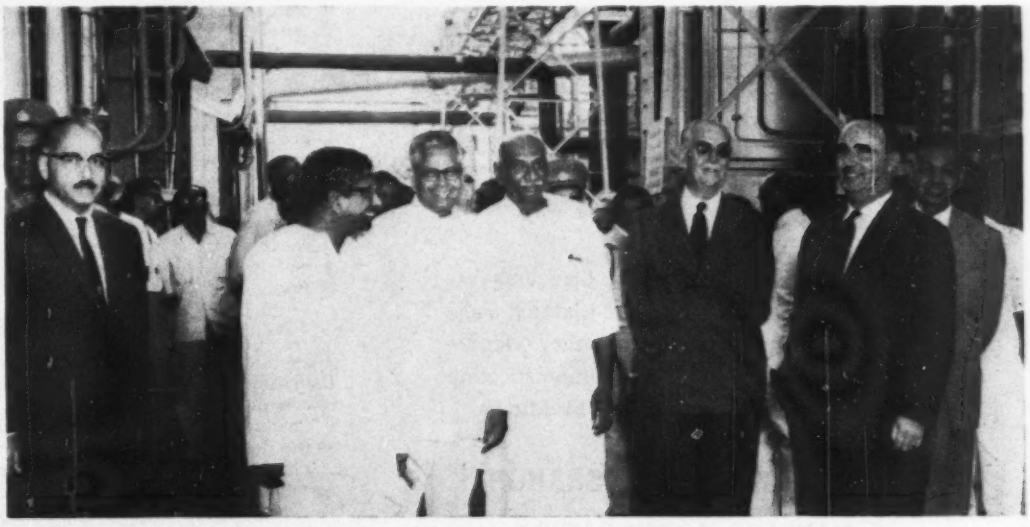
THE FIRST fertilizer factory in the private sector to go into production using an oil gasification process with naphtha as feed stock, has been built near Madras by Simon-Carves Ltd. Commissioned by E.I.D. – Parry Ltd., whose British connection dates back to 1788 when Thomas Parry first landed at Madras, the Ennore Compound Fertilizer Factory was formally inaugurated on February 8, by the Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries. Among distinguished guests at the ceremony was Lord Godber, Chairman of the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd., whose contribution of £600,000 in the form of sterling debenture stock met over half the foreign exchange cost of the plant. The balance was raised partly by Simon-Carves Ltd., as main contractors and partly from other sources in London. The whole of the foreign exchange required was thus furnished by Britain. The total cost of the plant which has been designed to produce 52,000 tons of ammonium phosphate a year using naphtha, sulphur and rock phosphate, will be about £3,400,000.

Already plans are being formulated to double the capacity, using gypsum instead of sulphuric acid, and it is hoped there will be further opportunities for British suppliers. British designed or manufactured equipment used in the first stage includes a carbon dioxide shift conversion unit by Power-Gas Corporation Ltd., an air separation plant by British Oxygen Co. Ltd., a phosphate grinding unit by Bradley Pulverizer Co., compressors by Clark Bros., and Harland & Wolff Ltd., and sulphuric acid plant by the main contractors, Simon-Carves Ltd.

Mexican Trade Mission Visits Britain

The Mexican Trade Mission, which is on a world tour and consists of leading Mexican industrialists accompanied by the Commercial Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy in Tokyo, arrived in London recently. The members of the Mission are seen with Mr. C. J. W. Mundy, (Centre), chairman of the Mexican and Central American section of the London Chamber of Commerce during their visit to the London Chamber of Commerce.

Opening of the £3.4 m. Fertilizer Plant



After the opening ceremony: Lord Godber (wearing sun-glasses), chairman, Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.; to his left Mr. N. G. Bowen, director, Parry & Co. Ltd. and Shri H. V. R. Iengar, chairman, E.I.D—Parry Ltd.; to his right Shri K. Kamaraj and Shri R. Venkataraman, Chief Minister and Minister for Commerce & Industries, Government of Madras, and Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Steel & Heavy Industries, Government of India.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia

NEWSPAPER REPORTS in Belgrade and Prague indicate that a new protocol on the exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia during 1963 was signed in Belgrade on February 19.

No details of the protocol were published but the press reports indicate that Yugoslavia will export non-ferrous metal castings and forgings, meat and meat products, tobacco, some chemicals, wines, tinned fish, fresh fruit and vegetables, while Czechoslovakia will export rolled material, coke, heavy metallurgical products, electrical engineering products, chemicals and pharmaceutical goods, optical and special glass and various machinery and plant.

The protocol envisages an increase of about 30 per cent. in trade in 1963 compared with 1962.

Madrid Arrangement for the Prevention of False Indications of Origin

THE ANNOUNCEMENT headed 'Madrid Arrangement for the prevention of false indications of origin' published on page 484 of February 22, 1963, issue was a general notice from the Patent Office of the Board of Trade and should not have appeared in the Spanish country section of the *Journal*.

Italy and Iran

THE ITALIAN Minister for Foreign Trade announces that the Trade Agreement between Italy and Iran signed in Rome on January 29, 1958, and modified by the Protocol signed in Tehran on April 23, 1961, has been tacitly extended for another year from February 10, 1963. A new Protocol has been drawn up establishing new annual

(*Continued on next page*)

THREE DOORS IN LONDON

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West End Branch: 123 Pall Mall, London SW1

THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Head Office: 7 King William Street, London EC4

Trade and Financial Arrangements (*Continued*)

quotas; the categories of goods to be exchanged between the two countries show little variation from the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 9, 1961, page 1361.

The Italian text of the Protocol can be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E 45, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 457).

West Germany and Syria

AN AGREEMENT was signed on February 5 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Syria under which the Federal Government undertake to provide a credit of DM 350,000,000 towards the cost of building the Euphrates Dam. The credit is for 20 years at an interest rate of 3.25 per cent.

Total funds required to complete the project have been estimated at DM 1 milliard, of which DM 650 million would have to be provided by Syria. The proportion to be provided by West Germany would be tied to Germany deliveries.

Hungary and Greece

IT WAS REPORTED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 18, and Export Services Bulletin of January 21, that a three-year trade agreement between Hungary and Greece for the period January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1965 had been signed in Budapest on December 5, 1962. A copy of the agreement with the quota lists for 1963 has now been received and may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Room E39, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449/50) quoting reference CRE/8842/56.

Patents Legislation in Australia

THE AUSTRALIAN PATENTS ACT, 1962, which amends the Patents Act, 1952-1960, received the Royal Assent on December 14, 1962. The Act provides for complete specifications to be made open to public inspection three months after being lodged, if the applicant so requests, and 18 months after lodgment if no request is made. The Act also provides that only amendments allowed by the Patent Office will become open to public inspection, extends the time in which an inventor may divide his application and makes a number of other changes. Certain sections of the Act came into force on December 14, but the main provisions will come into force on dates to be fixed by Proclamation.

A copy of the Act may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annex, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

The Indian Budget 1963-64

THE INDIAN BUDGET was presented to the Lok Sabhan on February 28, 1963. It envisages fairly wide changes in Customs and Excise duties.

There is to be a surcharge on the import of all dutiable articles at the flat rate of 10 per cent. of the import duty otherwise payable.

There are to be increases in the rates of basic customs duty on certain articles including mineral oils, iron and steel products, motor vehicle parts, raw cotton, rubber, palm oil, tobacco, dyes, hardware and electrical and other instruments. There are also to be increases in the rates of basic excise duty notably on petroleum products including kerosene, and on tobacco, copper and strawboard. The export duty on tea is to be abolished as a measure of export promotion.

The budget documents have been received in the Board of Trade and any inquiries should be made either to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1, (Tel. Trafalgar 8855. Ext. 2785) or Exports Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757. Ext. 449).

This is a preliminary notice; further details will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal.*

Postal Strike in Finland

Exporters are advised that owing to the strike of postal workers in Finland letters are not being received by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Helsinki.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

AUSTRALIA

Radio Communication Centre for Australian Defence Department. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 24106/62.

Proposed Electrical Development in Queensland for State Electricity Commission. (Further Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 39269/62.

Hotel Development; Furniture and Equipment for Quantas, Empire Airways Ltd., Sydney. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 6479/63.)

Plotting Machines for the Department of Supply. March 19. E.S.B. 6594/63.*

Postmaster General's Department:

Lamps and Equipment. May 2. E.S.B. 6997/63.*
Telephone Equipment. April 23. E.S.B. 6960/63.*

BURMA

Industrial Development Corporation:

Galvanizing Plant. Closing date postponed to March 19. E.S.B. 5121/63.
Nuts and Bolts. March 18. E.S.B. 7370/63.*

Civil Stores Committee:

Wire Ropes. March 20. E.S.B. 6995/63.*
Manhole Covers. March 20. E.S.B. 6979/63.*
Electrical Equipment. March 18. E.S.B. 6927/63.*
Twist Drills. March 20. E.S.B. 6996/63.*
Steel Rods, Angles and Joists. March 18. E.S.B. 6991/63.*
M.S. Angles and Plates. March 19. E.S.B. 6999/63.*
Life Buoys. March 19. E.S.B. 7000/63.*
Leather Cups. March 20. E.S.B. 7367/63.*
Asbestos Lagging. March 20. E.S.B. 7368/63.*
Shovels. March 19. E.S.B. 7381/63.*
Electrical Equipment. March 20. E.S.B. 7382/63.*
Water Meters. March 18. E.S.B. 6977/63.*
Valves; Pipes and Fittings. March 18. E.S.B. 6990/63.*
Hand Tools. March 19. E.S.B. 7707/63.*
Shackles. March 19. E.S.B. 7706/63.*
Chains; Pulleys. March 21. E.S.B. 7716/63.*
Block Pulleys. March 21. E.S.B. 7717/63.*
Padlocks. March 21. E.S.B. 7718/63.*

CEYLON

Dyes; Chemicals for Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. March 28. E.S.B. 7393/63.*
Pipes and Specials for Colombo Municipal Council. March 27. E.S.B. 7392/63.

COLOMBIA

Construction of Distillery for Industria Licoreradel Magdalena. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 7378/63.

COSTA RICA

El Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:

Photoelectric Cells; Multiple Relays and Lamps. March 26. E.S.B. 7744/63.*
Transformers. March 27. E.S.B. 7728/63.*

EGYPT

Generating Sets for Telecommunications Organization. March 25. E.S.B. 7727/63.*

Misr Beida Dyers:

Dyestuffs. March 27. E.S.B. 7389/63.*
Dyestuffs. March 19. E.S.B. 6127/63.*
Dyestuffs. March 23. E.S.B. 6128/63.*
Dyestuffs. March 24. E.S.B. 6129/63.*
Dyestuffs. March 19. E.S.B. 6937/63.*
Dyestuffs. March 20. E.S.B. 6938/63.*
Dyestuffs. March 26. E.S.B. 7388/63.*
Dyestuffs. March 24. E.S.B. 7387/63.*
Dyestuffs. March 27. E.S.B. 7390/63.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Alloy Steel Bars. March 18. E.S.B. 6956/63.*
Mild Steel Plate. March 20. E.S.B. 6958/63.*
Metals. March 18. E.S.B. 2792/63.*
Pipes. March 18. E.S.B. 7219/63.*
Pipes and Fittings. March 19. E.S.B. 6954/63.*
Fork Lift Truck (Electric) March 19. E.S.B. 6955/63.*

FRANCE

Vehicle for Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. April 29. E.S.B. 6976/63.*

GERMANY

Generator Set for Headquarters Commandant Centag. March 28. E.S.B. 7732/63.*
Photographic Equipment for Headquarters Northag/Twostaf, Rheindahlen. March 18. E.S.B. 6998/63.*

GHANA

Agricultural Equipment for Ghana Supply Commission. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6555/63.

GREECE

Drawing Instruments for Ministry of National Defence. March 26. E.S.B. 6928/63.*

Hellenic State Railways:

Bolts and Nuts. March 22. E.S.B. 7723/63.*
Antimony. March 19. E.S.B. 7386/63.*
Hand Tools. March 26. E.S.B. 7721/63.*
Pentane. March 19. E.S.B. 7724/63.*

Ministry of Trade:

Post Marking Machines. March 15. E.S.B. 7725/63.*
Radio Communication Equipment. April 9. E.S.B. 6929/63.*
Agricultural Machinery. March 26. E.S.B. 6930/63.*
Measuring Instruments. April 2. E.S.B. 6931/63.*
X-Ray Equipment. March 21. E.S.B. 7726/63.*

INDIA

Transformers for Bihar State Electricity Board. March 20. E.S.B. 7358/63.
Cleaning Plant for Indian Railways. June 3. E.S.B. 7719/63.
Power Station Equipment for Government of Maharashtra. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 15. E.S.B. 38272/62.

(*Continued on page 587*)

No. 8 of a series

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Water Distilling Plant for Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. April 9. E.S.B. 7362/63.*
Switchgear for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. May 2. E.S.B. 7338/63.
Cable Joint Boxes for Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. March 18. E.S.B. 6514/63.*
Marshalling Yard Equipment for South Eastern Railway. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 31. E.S.B. 31834/62.*
Switchgear for Assam State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 2780/63.*
Electrical Testing Instruments for The Madras State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 23. E.S.B. 3704/63.
Gates and Hoists for Sone Barrage Project. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6584/63.*
Overhead Walkway; Core Conveyor for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. May 15. E.S.B. 7733/63.

Construction Circle No. 1:
Penstock Gates and Hoists. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 28. E.S.B. 783/63.*
Sluice Gates and Hoists. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 30. E.S.B. 4814/63.*

Koyna Hydro Electric Project:
Switchgear. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4836/63.*
Transformers. May 20. E.S.B. 7746/63.

Hindustan Steel Limited:
Ferro-Chrome. March 19. E.S.B. 7335/63.
Steel Castings. April 5. E.S.B. 7337/63.
G.I. Wire Mesh. March 28. E.S.B. 7336/63.
Valves. (Further Information.) Tender specification now available. E.S.B. 5485/63.*
Pipes. (Further Information.) Tender specification now available. E.S.B. 5484/63.*
Steel Wire Rope. (Further Information.) Tender specification now available. E.S.B. 4864/63.*

IRAQ

General Material for Ministry of Oil. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 3. E.S.B. 39166/62.
Grinding Bodies for The United Cement Co. March 21. E.S.B. 7735/63.
Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
Radiosonde. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6913/63.*
Machinery and Tools. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6914/63.*

Ministry of Defence:
Air Compressors. March 18. E.S.B. 6910/63.*
Wireless Instruments. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6159/63.*

Baghdad Water Supply Administration:
Steel Pipes. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6912/63.*
Pumps; Motors; Switchgear. June 3. E.S.B. 6911/63.

Ministry of Municipalities:
Electrical Set. April 13. E.S.B. 7739/63.
Sluice Valves. March 20. E.S.B. 7736/63.
Pipes and Specials. March 28. E.S.B. 7737/63.

KOREA

Telephone Cables and Coils for Office of Supply. March 20. E.S.B. 7749/63.*

KUWAIT

D.D.T. Powder for Ministry of Public Health. March 23. E.S.B. 7301/63.

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Gas Service Regulators. March 20. Tender documents available for loan. E.S.B. 7344/63.*
Chemicals. March 20. E.S.B. 7342/63.*
Milling Machine; Lathe; Test Bench. March 24. E.S.B. 7341/63.*

Ministry of Education:
Clothing. April 2. E.S.B. 7303/63.
Furniture. April 2. E.S.B. 7305/63.

LEBANON

Equipment for Electrical Network for Le Conseil Executif des Grand Projets. March 26. E.S.B. 6096/63.

MALAYA

Cannery Equipment for Federation of Malaya Pineapple Cannery Co. Ltd. March 30. E.S.B. 6952/63.
Fork Lift Trucks for Malayan Railways. March 22. E.S.B. 6953/63.

NEW ZEALAND

General Post Office:
Resistors. March 28. E.S.B. 7339/63.*
Loading Cases. April 10. E.S.B. 7377/63.*
Radiation Detector. April 1. E.S.B. 7376/63.*

NIGERIA

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria:
Meters. March 22. E.S.B. 7356/63.
Meters. March 22. E.S.B. 7364/63.

NORWAY

Sedans for Allied Forces Northern Europe. March 18. E.S.B. 7371/63.*

PAKISTAN

Carbide Bits for Department of Investment, Promotion and Supplies. March 21. E.S.B. 7715/63.*
Jute Mill Machine for East Pakistan Industrial Development Corp'n. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6586/63.

Directorate of Supply:
Cattle Marking Equipment; Dairy Equipment. March 18. E.S.B. 6947/63.*
Vehicles. March 19. E.S.B. 6962/63.*

Pakistan Western Railway:
Fire Bricks. March 18. E.S.B. 7347/63.*
Glass and Emery Paper. March 25. E.S.B. 6966/63.
Locomotive Shed Equipment. April 13. E.S.B. 7345/63.
Rubber Hose. March 27. E.S.B. 6969/63.
Sleeves for Piston Rods. March 21. E.S.B. 6965/63.*
Belting. March 26. E.S.B. 6967/63.
Cable. March 26. E.S.B. 6968/63.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Machinery for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. April 5. E.S.B. 6580/63.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Chemicals for Naval Services. March 26. E.S.B. 6916/63.
Tipper for Municipality of Gabela. March 18. E.S.B. 7710/63.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Cable for the Municipal Council of Broken Hill. (Further Information.) Tender specifications now available. E.S.B. 6540/63.*
Constructional Project for Ministry of Works and Housing, Zomba. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 6933/63.
Photographic Services (Air) for Federal Department of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys. March 29. E.S.B. 7366/63.*

SINGAPORE

Telephone Exchange Equipment for Singapore Telephone Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6532/63.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Surgical Glassware for Cape Provincial Administration. March 26. E.S.B. 6942/63.*
Electrical Equipment for City of Johannesburg. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 19. E.S.B. 6524/63.

South African Railways:
Carriage Fittings. March 20. E.S.B. 6941/63.*
Cranes. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 19. E.S.B. 23646/62.

State Tender Board:
Combined Frequency Meter and Signal Generator. March 20. E.S.B. 7704/63.*
Ear Protectors. March 22. E.S.B. 7701/63.*
Laboratory Equipment. March 22. E.S.B. 7380/63.*
Velocity Measuring Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 26. E.S.B. 4044/63.
Insulated Steel Staples. March 20. E.S.B. 7705/63.*
Vehicle Maintenance Equipment. March 18. E.S.B. 7702/63.*

SPAIN

Fire Fighting Equipment for Diputacion Provincial of Barcelona. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 7340/63.

SUDAN

Erection of Sheds for Agricultural Bank of Sudan. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 6992/63.*
Cotton Spraying for Dept. of Agriculture. May 1. E.S.B. 7353/63.*
Crane for Sudan Railways. March 25. E.S.B. 7355/63.*

Department of Stores and Equipment:
Scissors and Knives. March 26. E.S.B. 7350/63.
Games Equipment. March 30. E.S.B. 7349/63.

Central Electricity and Water Administration:
Cement. March 18. E.S.B. 7351/63.*
Piping. March 20. E.S.B. 7352/63.*

Ministry of Works:
Steel Joists. March 27. E.S.B. 7361/63.*
Solder. March 19. E.S.B. 7359/63.*

THAILAND

Ships' Boilers for the Port Authority of Thailand. April 10. E.S.B. 7308/63.

Royal Irrigation Department:
Transformers. March 21. E.S.B. 7333/63.
Welding Sets. March 20. E.S.B. 7334/63.

State Railways of Thailand:
Mild Steel. March 26. E.S.B. 7329/63.
M.S. Sheets. March 25. E.S.B. 7331/63
Insulator Cups. March 18. E.S.B. 7326/63.
M.S. Sheets. March 22. E.S.B. 7327/63.

TUNISIA

Societe Tunisienne De l'Electricité Et Du Gas:
Transformers. March 30. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 6970/63.*
Transformers. March 30. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 6971/63.*

TURKEY

Electric Cables for Sumer Bank Genel Mudurlugu. March 31. E.S.B. 7738/63.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Circuit Breakers for the U.S. Corps of Engineers. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 7708/63.
Switchboards for Public Utility District No. 2 Grant County. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6545/63.*
Turbines for the City of Seattle. Division of Purchases. April 9. E.S.B. 7379/63.*

Bureau of Reclamation:
Radial Gate Hoists. March 21. E.S.B. 7714/63.*
Sub-Station Equipment. March 19. E.S.B. 7711/63.*
Radio Communication System. March 21. E.S.B. 7712/63.*

URUGUAY

Fuels, Oils and Greases for Primeras Lineas Uruguayas De Navegacion Aerea. April 4. E.S.B. 6903/63.*

(*Continued on page* 589)

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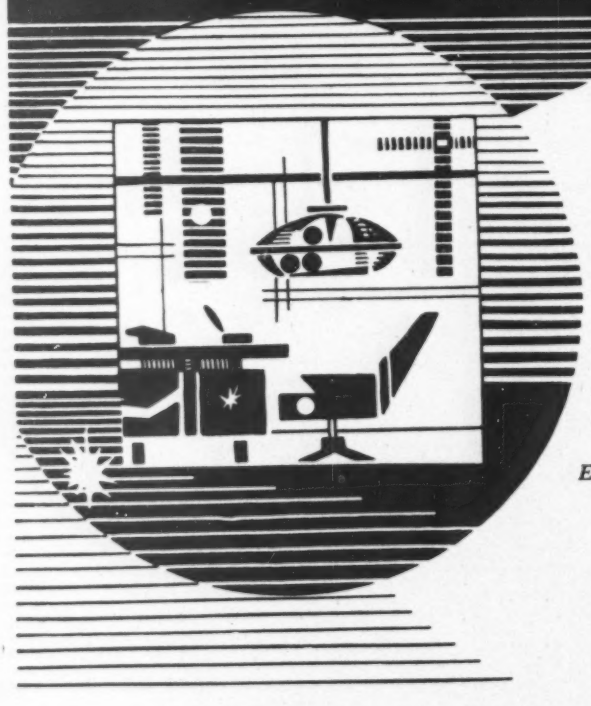

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 6693/63.)
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 554/G.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for steel making equipment; metallurgical products. (E.S.B. 39453/62.)
Agency inquiry for furniture; furnishing materials; household decorations. (E.S.B. 7420/63.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for pipe organs; church bells. (E.S.B. 7525/63.)
Inquiry for bedding; furnishing fabrics; carpets; linoleum. (E.S.B. 5918/63.)
Inquiry for clothes hangers; clothes pegs; pins and paper clips. (E.S.B. 6751/63.)
Inquiry for industrial chemical products. (E.S.B. 7032/63.)
Inquiry for instruments and equipment for the oil and gas industry. (E.S.B. 31512/62.)
Inquiry for microwave test equipment. (E.S.B. 7516/63.)
Inquiry for ribbons. (E.S.B. 7002/63.)
Inquiry for woollen fabrics. (E.S.B. 7517/63.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for machinery and materials for suitcase manufacture; materials for athletic supports. (E.S.B. 7111/63.)
Inquiry for plant for manufacturing hacksaw blades. (E.S.B. 6605/63.)

Chile
Inquiry for fish-meal and oil plant; refrigeration plant. (E.S.B. 6729/63.)

China
Economic report, January 1963. (C.R.E. 957/63.)

Cuba
Ministry of foreign trade. (E.S.B. 4772/62.)

Egypt
Inquiry for vehicle components; electrical fittings. (E.S.B. 6418/63.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for haberdashery; cosmetics; toilet products. (E.S.B. 7081/63.)
Agency inquiry for scales; barbecue machines; catering equipment. (E.S.B. 7497/63.)
Agency inquiry for soap flakes. (E.S.B. 39901/62.)
Economic report, January 1963. (C.R.E. 384/63.)

France
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 7534/63.)
Agency inquiry for ferrous and non-ferrous metals. (E.S.B. 7581/63.)
Agency inquiry for heating and ventilation equipment; tools and machinery. (E.S.B. 7473/63.)
Agency inquiry for plastics table cloths. (E.S.B. 6683/63.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 6622/63.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for plastics machinery and materials; machinery for spectacle industry; artificial horn. (E.S.B. 7152/63.)
Agency inquiry for power transmission equipment. (E.S.B. 7225/63.)
Agency inquiry for diesel and petrol engines. (E.S.B. 7128/63.)
Agency inquiry for pullovers. (E.S.B. 7009/63.)
Inquiry for wheel sets for rolling stock; wagon springs; vehicle batteries; steel pipes. (E.S.B. 7173/63.)
Import committee publication, February 14, 1963 – fresh cut flowers. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Ghana
Inquiry for electrical equipment and supplies. (E.S.B. 7245/63.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for pharmaceutical and veterinary raw materials; boot polish; detergents; cosmetics. (E.S.B. 7156/63.)
Agency inquiry for stationery; school and office supplies. (E.S.B. 4996/63.)
Agency inquiry for vehicles; tools; domestic electrical appliances. (E.S.B. 6211/63.)
Inquiry for temperature control instruments; electrical heating accessories; refractory mortars. (E.S.B. 7135/63.)
Manufacture under licence – air compressors and components; contractors' equipment. (E.S.B. 7072/63.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for audio-visual teaching devices; radio and television; tape recorders; record players; cine cameras and projectors. (E.S.B. 6470/63.)

Italy/Iran
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5718/58.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for builders' hardware and supplies. (E.S.B. 7187/63.)

Jordan
Agency inquiry for milk powder; baby food. (E.S.B. 7559/63.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for vehicle components and supplies. (E.S.B. 6493/63.)

Libya
Economic report, July-December 1962. (C.R.E. 8506/62.)

Macao
Inquiry in respect of development projects – further information. (E.S.B. 33960/62.)

Malaya (Federation of)
Market report on consultants and contractors. (E.S.B. 38620/62.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for piece goods. (E.S.B. 6621/63.)
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for cotton piece goods. (E.S.B. 6899/63.)

Nicaragua
Economic report – July-December 1962. (C.R.E. 4037/G.)

Pakistan
Inquiry in respect of consultancy services for super phosphate plant. (E.S.B. 6443/63.)
Inquiry for plant for manufacture of torch batteries. (E.S.B. 39512/62.)

Paraguay
Inquiry for cigarette paper; packaging materials for cigarettes. (E.S.B. 7643/63.)

Philippines
Inquiry for bedding materials and accessories; curtains; upholstery materials. (E.S.B. 7184/63.)
Economic report – January 1963. (C.R.E. 1323/63.)

Portugal
Economic report, January 1963. (C.R.E. 5765/61.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for jewellery. (E.S.B. 7131/63.)

Saudi Arabia
Inquiry for footwear; office furniture and equipment; refrigerators; briefcases. (E.S.B. 7617/63.)

Singapore
Inquiry for gas cookers – further information. (E.S.B. 2254/63.)
Inquiry for spring curtain rods. (E.S.B. 7584/63.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for worsted piece goods. (E.S.B. 6713/63).

Spain
Market report on scientific and laboratory instruments. (E.S.B. 2263/63.)
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 2223/62.)

Sudan
Business advisory service. (E.S.B. 4799/63.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for carpeting. (E.S.B. 7555/63.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for industrial rubber goods; belting. (E.S.B. 7288/63.)
Inquiry for lace. (E.S.B. 6780/63.)
Economic report – January 1963. (C.R.E. 2838/60.)

Syria
Inquiry for government surplus tents; sisal bags. (E.S.B. 1764/63.)

Tanganyika/Czechoslovakia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7004/G.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for adhesives; fans. (E.S.B. 6685/63.)
Agency inquiry for radio spare parts. (E.S.B. 7127/63.)

Turkey
Inquiry for machinery for making lead shot. (E.S.B. 6050/63.)
Inquiry for woodworking machinery. (E.S.B. 7253/63.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for pipe valves and fittings – corrigendum. (E.S.B. 4142/63.)
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 7494/63.)
Inquiry for drug store merchandise; fancy goods. (E.S.B. 5372/63.)
Inquiry in respect of modernization of hotel. (E.S.B. 6854/63.)
Inquiry for office supplies. (E.S.B. 7016/63.)
Inquiry for transformers; diesel engines. (E.S.B. 6757/63.)

Yugoslavia
Inquiry for aluminium foil. (E.S.B. 6578/63.)

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THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal some times contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

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Further Translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of the EEC Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches:

Regulation No. 155 laying down the amount of the levies in the case of third countries in respect of slaughtered pigmeat and live pigs. Price 8d.

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Regulation No. 160 extending the term of validity of Regulation No. 71 in respect of poultry eggs for hatching. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 164 deferring the final date for exporting wheat flour under the transitional arrangements. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 165 laying down a conversion rate for soft wheat into flour for calculating the refund to producers. Price 5d.

TURKEY

Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists

FURTHER to the notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 25 (pages 235-239) and February 1 (pages 285-289) the Turkish authorities have now published the following amendments:

Global Import Quotas

Page No.	Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	
235	15	23.07	Add the following note: At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture.
236	122	55.01	Replace 'Ministry of Industry' by 'Ministry of Commerce'.
238	198	84.17	Description should read: Only block sterilizing apparatus (to be imported by exclusive factory agents).
238	200	84.18.10	Add the following note: At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture.
238	202	84.22.10	Transfer 200 from column headed 'Importer's Quota' to that headed 'Industrial Quota'.

Liberalization Lists

Page No.	Tariff Statis. No.	
286	32.07.40	Add the following note: With the permission of the Union of Chambers.
286	31.02 31.03 31.04 31.05	Description should read: Miscellaneous chemical fertilizers. With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
287	59.05.10	Delete: With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
288	79.01.10	Add the following note: With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
288	80.01.10	Delete: With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
289	85.19.40	Replace the words 'other vapour lamps' by 'mercury vapour lamps'.
Add the following item:		
288	84.61	Only carburettors feeding fuel oil burners, gas stoves and the like.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2715).

FRANCE

Global Quota for Fresh Fruit

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 27, 1963, announced the opening of a quota for the import of peaches, not forced (Tariff heading 08-07 B II a ex 2), grapes, not forced (Tariff heading 08-04 A I a (1)), plums (Tariff heading 08-07 D II), and melons (Tariff heading 08-09 I), originating in and imported from the countries of the convertible franc zone, with the exception of the member countries of the European Economic Community.

Applications for import licences, on form AC, will be received by the Ministere des finances et des affaires economiques, Services des autorisations commerciales (importations), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e, from February 27 onwards, when they will be examined as and when they are received. They should state both the country of origin and the exporting country.

Licences will be valid for a limited period only – up to April 30, 1963. This limited period of validity will be indicated on the licences.

Global Quota for Live Sheep, Mutton and Lamb

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 23, 1963, announced the opening of a quota for the import of live sheep (Tariff No. 01-04 A I ex b) and mutton and lamb (Tariff No. 02-01 A IV a ex 1) originating in and imported from all countries.

Imports will be confined to live sheep, each weighing not more than 40 kilogrammes, destined for slaughter; and carcasses of mutton or lamb, fresh or chilled, but excluding frozen meat, weighing not more than 22 kilogrammes each.

Global import licences will be granted to the *Société Interprofessionelle du Bétail et des Viandes (SIBEV), 2, Rue de la Michodière, Paris, 2e.*

Importers should apply to the Société for import certificates, which will be granted from February 26, within the global licences in accordance with conditions set out in a notice which importers may consult from February 23, at the *Ministère de l'Agriculture (Direction des Produits, Sous-Direction du Commerce Extérieur), 3, Rue Barbet-de-Jouy, Paris, 7e,* and at the offices of SIBEV. The period for which the certificates are valid will be laid down by SIBEV.

Electrical Equipment

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 19, 1963, published a decree forbidding the manufacture (for sale on the home market), the installation and the sale of certain monophase electrical equipment which cannot function on 220 volts A.C. with or without the use of a transformer.

The appliances covered by this decree are low temperature convector heaters with several ratings, storage and semi-storage heaters with several ratings, fan heaters with several ratings, washing machines, spin-dryers and electric blankets.

Refrigeration equipment for domestic or professional use, which cannot function on 200 volts A.C. (monophase) or 220/380 volts three-phase current with or without the use of a transformer, is also subject to the provisions of the decree.

The ban on the manufacture of these articles will come into force on April 1, 1963, the ban on their installation and sale, with the exception of electric blankets and refrigeration equipment, on January 1, 1964 and the ban on the installation and sale of the electric blankets and refrigeration equipment on April 1, 1964.

France (*Continued*)

Global Quota for Molasses

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 27, 1963, announced the opening of a quota for the import of sugar molasses (Tariff heading 17-03 ex B) originating in and imported from the countries of the convertible franc zone.

Applications for import licences, on form AC, will be received at the Ministere des finances et des affaires economiques, Service des autorisations commerciales (importations), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e, from February 27 onwards, when they will be examined as and when they are received. Each application should be in respect of one country of origin and one exporting country and should be accompanied by pro-forma invoices in duplicate prepared by the foreign seller or his qualified representative.

Licences will be valid only up to July 31, 1963. This limited period of validity will be indicated on the licences.

The French text of these notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global Quota for Dried Figs

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 27, 1963, announced the opening of a quota for the import of dried figs (Tariff heading 08-03 Bex I) originating in and imported from member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United States and Canada.

Applications for import licences, on form AC, may be submitted to the Service des autorisations commerciales (importations), Direction des relations economiques exterieures, Ministere des finances et des affaires economiques, 8, rue de la Tour des Dames, Paris 9e, from February 27 onwards, when they will be examined as and when they are received. Each importer may import up to a limit of 10 metric tons of figs.

The French text of the above notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

PORTUGAL

Drawback of Duty on Tripe

THE BRITISH Embassy in Lisbon has reported the publication in the *Diario do Governo* (No. 35) of February 11, 1963, of Decree No. 44878 authorizing the importation under the drawback system of salted tripe in bulk or scraped.

For every 30 kilograms of scraped, washed, graded and salted tripe exported, the duty corresponding to that on 100 kilograms of tripe imported in bulk, salted, shall be refunded.

For every 100 kilograms of washed, graded and salted tripe exported, the duty corresponding to that on 100 kilograms of scraped, salted imported tripe shall be refunded.

For every 15 kilograms of washed and dried tripe exported the duty corresponding to that on 100 kilograms of imported scraped, salted tripe shall be refunded.

For the purpose of this decree, salt which does not adhere to the tripe shall be excluded in weighing either imported or exported tripe.

The Patent Office Library

'These books form the nucleus of what may one day be the most valuable industrial library in the kingdom.' (Charles Dickens, A room near Chancery Lane. *Household words*, February 21, 1857.)

Yes, Dickens was writing about the Patent Office Library at 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, and he would have been delighted to know that just over a hundred years later 92,000 visitors came in one year to consult the 380,000 volumes of technical and scientific literature, including 8,000 current periodicals and the world-wide collection of 10,000,000 patent specifications. The Library is open without formality to the public from 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Monday-Friday, and from 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Saturday.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D3/1493 of February 21, 1963 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 37 of February 21, 1963), contains additions (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

ADDITIONS

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)	
		Old (Prior to Jan. 1, 1963)	New (From Jan. 1, 1963)
ex 29.06 A IV B	2:6 di*tert*butyl-*p*-cresol, intended for the preparation of cattle fodder supplements	—	Unlimited*
ex 29.16 A IV c 2	Acetyltributyl citrate	—	Unlimited
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	38,000	17,850*

* Quota for the first half of 1963.

A previous notice on the Netherlands Import Duty Tariff quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 1, 1963, page 284.

SPAIN

Opening of Global Quotas

THE list of global quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15 (pages 417-418). The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
6	Fish meal	U.S. dollars 2,000,000	November 30 with monthly distributions
31	Miscellaneous manufactures of non-ferrous metals	100,000	March 21

Senor Lopez Bravo (extreme left), Spain's Minister of Industry inspecting an EMI colour television camera, during his visit to the Hayes plant of EMI Electronics Ltd.

ICELAND

Liberalization, Global Quotas and Restricted Imports

THE ICELANDIC Ministry of Commerce have announced some further liberalization of imports and have also published details of the global quotas established for 1963, together with a list of goods for which no import quotas will be allotted for the year 1963.

Liberalization

A full list of liberalized goods was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 18, 1962 (page 1107). The following items have now been added to the list of liberalized goods:

Customs List		Type of Goods
Chapter	No.	
11	2	Half sifted meal (rye flour).
20	5	Jam and jelly.
	6	Marmalade.
	9	Juices from fruits and vegetables.
49	12-15	Floor covering, mats and runners of linen, hemp, jute and other vegetable fibres, elsewhere unspecified.
59	5	Wall and floor tiles of clay.
	7	Baths, wash basins, sinks, toilets and urinals, and such goods and parts, of clay.
	8	Flower pots, undecorated, also water dishes and containers for radiators.
77	3	Binoculars of all kinds.
79	9, 14	Gramophones, tape recorders and parts thereof.

Global Quotas

The following global quotas have been established for the year 1963 for goods under import licence. These quotas apply to imports from all countries with which Iceland has no bilateral trade and payments agreements (i.e. they apply to all countries except Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the U.S.S.R.).

The list of global quotas is divided into two parts. For goods in Part I import and foreign exchange licences will be allotted three times during the year, i.e. in February, June and October. For goods in Part II the commercial banks will allot import and foreign exchange licences during the year at such times as they deem necessary.

(Rate of Exchange: Kr. 120 = £1 sterling)

PART I

Customs List		Type of goods	Import quota 1963
Chapter	No.		
			Kr.
19	8-10	Cereal products elsewhere unspecified (including biscuits)	3,000,000
20	7	Pulp and fruit juices, unsweetened	3,500,000
25	17	Cement	1,200,000
30	41	Pencils, except propelling pencils, leads and chalk in pencils, school chalk, tailor's chalk and all kinds of coloured chalks and pastels	800,000
37	3, 8	Gloves and mittens of all kinds, bags, handbags, purses and containers of hide and leather, elsewhere unspecified	600,000
38	3	Goods of fur	500,000
39A	10a	Ladies' handbags of plastic material	150,000
40	1-3	Planks and beams, unworked boards, tongued and grooved, of fur and pine	35,000,000
	15	Plywood and other glued sheets	9,000,000
44	7	Sound and heat insulation sheets	6,000,000
	14, 26-27	Writing paper, printing paper, copy paper and envelopes, elsewhere unspecified	12,000,000
	31, 32, 35, 38-44, 46	Other goods of cardboard and paper, elsewhere unspecified, and book-keeping books, printed	2,000,000
45	22	Cotton textiles, elsewhere unspecified	34,000,000
48	8, 8a, 16-18	Felt, book-binding fabric, wax cloth and artificial leather cloth	800,000
50	4, 5, 27, 32, 32a	Linoleum and similar goods	5,000,000
	36-38	Long stockings for women and other stockings of artificial fibres	10,000,000
51	8a and b	Gloves, knitted, of wool and cotton, and linen	200,000
	17, 23 & 29	Outer clothing, knitted, of cotton	400,000
	21	Footwear of rubber, except seamen's boots and other footwear, elsewhere unspecified	4,500,000
54	6b-8, 11-13	Goods of asphalt, pitch, cement, asbestos and stone, elsewhere unspecified	1,200,000
58	13, 15-18, 19a, 20, 25, 27, 29-31	Household goods of clay and porcelain, elsewhere unspecified	3,000,000
59	9, 12a	Window glass, sheet glass, mirrors and other goods of glass, including glass containers for packaging, elsewhere unspecified	12,000,000
60	2-13, 16-19	Iron and steel in rods, sections, elsewhere unspecified. Iron and steel in plates, wire of iron and steel, iron and steel pipes and fittings, elsewhere unspecified	55,000,000
63	3, 3a, 4, 7, 8, 8a, 8b, 9a, 12, 16		
	17-20, 22, 22a, 23a, 24, 28, 30, 31, 37, 40, 43, 44, 57, 58, 63b-65, 66b, 81, 82, 87, 88b, 90, 98, 102	Other goods of iron and steel, elsewhere unspecified, except kitchen sinks	Kr. 10,000,000
73	2	Electric motors	2,000,000
	6	Transformers	3,000,000
	11-11a	Electrical accumulators and parts thereof	1,700,000
	18	Underground cables and undersea cables	10,000,000
			Kr. 226,550,000

PART II

Customs List		Type of goods	Import quota 1963
Chapter	No.		
			Kr.
1	1-12	Living creatures but not fish, crabs and shellfish	10,000
4	1-8	Milk products and eggs	80,000
7	4	Potatoes	2,000,000
11	16	Malt	150,000
15	1-5, 6-8	Fats and fatty oils of animal origin, elsewhere unspecified, except lanolin	100,000
17	1-2	Granular sugar and cube sugar	13,550,000
	5, 8, 12-16, 18	Candied sugar, fruit sugar and various sugar products	250,000
25	16-16a	Gypsum, unrefined, burnt, ground or washed	100,000
27	1	Anthracite and lignite	700,000
	2, 5, 6	Coke, peat and turf	300,000
32	15	Candles	25,000
37	2, 7, 9, 10	Clothing and other goods of leather or hide, except gloves, mittens and all kinds of bags, wallets, purses and containers	200,000
39B	4a	Sheets, threads and rods of sponge rubber for other than shoe manufacture	200,000
	12	Rubber floor covering	150,000
	20b	Other goods, elsewhere unspecified, of rubber	600,000
40	31, 32	Prefabricated houses, windows, doors and door frames	200,000
	49-52	Furniture and furniture parts, elsewhere unspecified	250,000
42	3, 7-9, 10	Floor mats, furniture and other goods of plaited fibre, elsewhere unspecified	50,000
44	1-6	Roofing felt, wallpaper, floor covering of paper and other paper, elsewhere unspecified	700,000
	34	Other cardboard boxes for packing, cut or fully manufactured	500,000
47	7-9	Floor covering, floor mats and runners of	
48	9-11	wool or other animal hair and cotton	200,000
51	18, 20, 22, 24, 26-28, 30	Knitted clothing, elsewhere unspecified, except gloves and outer clothing of cotton	350,000
52	10, 10a, 14a, 14b, 14d, 15a, 15b, 15d, 15e, 16a, 16b, 16d, 16e, 17-19, 27, 31, 33, 38, 39, 41-43	Clothing and other goods of woven material, elsewhere unspecified, except scarves and ties of silk, man-made fibres and other materials	900,000
59	4, 6	Pipes and pipe fittings, troughs and tanks for animal drinking purposes, of clay, elsewhere unspecified	100,000
60	21, 23, 26	Household goods, lamp shades, glass and other glass goods, elsewhere unspecified	900,000
66	1a, 2	Barbed wire and uninsulated wire of aluminium	300,000
72	49, 53	Spare parts for wood-working and iron-working machinery	3,300,000
80	1-3, 6-7	Weapons, except whale harpoons and	
81	1-7	line guns and ammunition	1,700,000
83	1-6	Materials for brush manufacture	600,000
84	2-7	Toys, playing cards, puzzles, chess men, draughts, Christmas decorations, masks, fancy dress costumes, etc., and parts thereof	1,000,000
86	1	Goods not falling within any other Customs number	500,000
87	1-4	Works of art and collectors' pieces	200,000
			Kr. 30,165,000
50	12	Fishing gear and fishing lines	600 tons
	18	Ropes, also metal reinforced	300 „

Iceland (*Continued*)

Restricted Imports

No import quotas will be allotted for the year 1963 for the following goods:

Customs List		Type of Goods
Chapter	No.	
2	1-18	Flesh and other meat and edible parts of animals, elsewhere unspecified.
7	2	Tomatoes.
15	25	Margarine and other prepared edible fat.
16	1, 3, 4, 7, 8	Fish products and meat products.
17	12-16, 18	Sugar confectionery.
18	7-10	Drinking chocolate, eating chocolate, chocolate for coating and other goods of chocolate, elsewhere unspecified.
20	3, 10	Crystallized fruits, except candied peel, and other fruit products, elsewhere unspecified.
22	1-5	Soft drinks and beer.

The following goods will in 1963 be allowed to be imported from the 'clearing countries' (Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and the U.S.S.R.) as desired:

9	1-2	Coffee.
11	2, 15a, 22	Rye meal, potato meal, bran.
12	6, 10-11	Hops and chicory root.
21	1	Coffee additive and coffee substitute of all kinds.
	9b	Coloured sugar water with essences.
23	1-2	Fodder meal of meat and fish, whether or not containing vegetable matter.
26	4	Mineral wool.
27	14, 15c, 17	Fuel oil and petrol, except aircraft fuel.
34	7	Matches.
46A	6	Floor coverings, floor mats and runners of silk or man-made fibres, velvet and plush of linen, hemp, jute or other vegetable fibres.
46B	7	
49	11	
59	11	Goods of clay, other than porcelain, elsewhere unspecified, and other goods of porcelain elsewhere unspecified.
68	7a	Sanitary goods of zinc.
72	23	Typewriters, except electric typewriters.
	48	Automatic unloading equipment.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 456 or 457).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 330, published as Government Notice No. 122 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of February 22, 1963, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

1. Bridal headgear, bridal veils and accessories from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*, with a minimum of 50 cents per item on bridal crowns and bridal veils;

2. All forms of dried egg powder from 5 cents to 30 cents per lb.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) CRE 2468/63; (2) CRE 2469/63.

For the withdrawal of rebate facilities on:

Staples, for use in the furniture and mattress-making industry provided for under item 601 (1).

It is expected that the South African industries at present enjoying these rebates will submit evidence in favour of their retention, but if any British interests affected should consider that they have evidence on the matter not likely to be available to the South African Board of Trade and Industries, they should communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department as above, quoting reference CRE 2470/63.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 60 published in the *Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Government Gazette* of February 22, sets out the following amendment to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
103	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
103	(1) Internal combustion engines, their parts, equipment and accessories, n.e.e., not being designed specially for aircraft:				
	(a) Engines specially constructed for stationary use . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(b) Other engines, imported separately *ad val.*	25%	15%	5%	5%
	(c) Accessories and auxiliary equipment not elsewhere provided for in this item, normally mounted with or upon internal combustion engines, including radiators, fans, fan belts and hoses, electrical generators, starter motors, magnetos, ignition coils, distributors, contact breakers, sparking plugs, fuel pumps, fuel injectors, carburettors, water pumps, clutches and gear boxes; parts and spare parts; when imported separately . *ad val.*	25%	15%	5%	5%
	(2) Clutches, gear boxes and torque convertors, designed for incorporation in tractors or earth moving machines; power control units and hydraulic pumps designed for mounting on tractors and earth moving machines for operating attachments; power take-offs for driving stationery machinery; and parts and spare parts therefor *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian Assets

THE IMPENDING liquidation of the following 23 Indian firms has been reported by H.M. Consulate-General in Lourenço Marques. Claims against their assets must be submitted by April 1, 1963.

Gopalgi Damodar and Sons, Sucrs., Empresa Comercial de Xipamanine, Lda., Amarshi Kalidas, Ramji Karabhai, Lalgi Lacman, Ranji Lacman, Gordhandas Kanji, Chana Babar and Ca., Parshotam Lacman, Jamnadas Premjee, Moolji Bechar, Khimji Liladhar, Dhanji Karsan, Veljee Dhavjee and Ca., Pragjee Velji, Parshotam Amandjee, Bhugabhai Manchubbai, Daya Chiba, Karsanji Bhoolabhai and Ca., Haribhai Becharbhai, Madhav Odhav, Parshotam Keshavji, Lda., and Pema Ticam and Ca.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

IRAQ

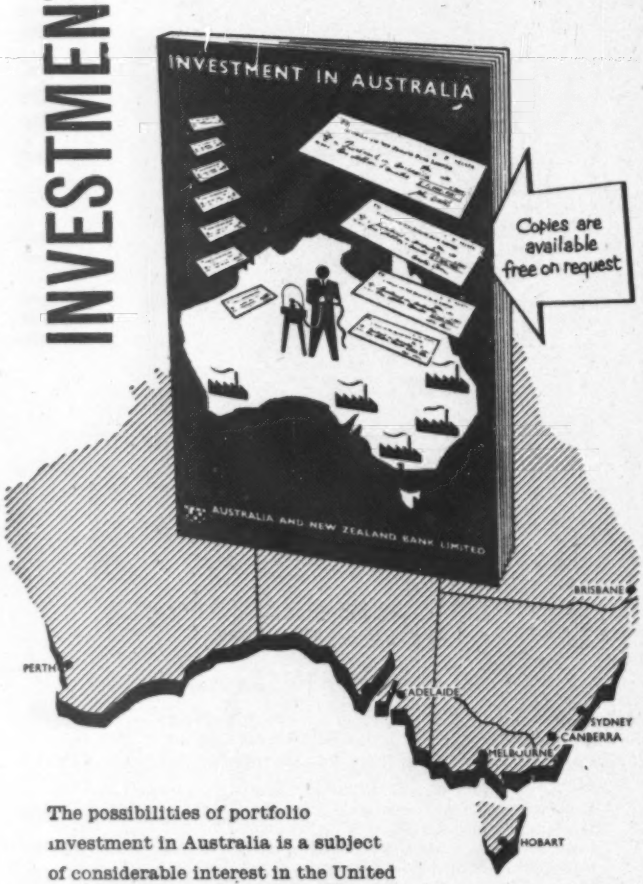
Revision of Import and Export Regulations

THE IRAQI Ministry of Trade has announced that it will take immediate measures to reconsider some of the import-export restrictions imposed by the previous regime and will do away with political discrimination in the field of import licensing. Exporters should bear in mind, however, that it is likely that some austerity measures will also have to be taken and these may continue to affect the importation of certain consumer goods.

The Iraqi Authorities have also announced the re-application of the provisions of the Trade Agreement as well as the Economic Integration Agreement concluded with the United Arab Republic in 1958; and have further decided to lift all restrictions on imports to Iraq from the Lebanon and exports from Iraq to Kuwait. Import

(*Continued on next page*)

INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA



The possibilities of portfolio investment in Australia is a subject of considerable interest in the United Kingdom. To provide authoritative information A.N.Z. Bank has published a 68-page booklet "Investment in Australia" which deals in some detail with such matters as . . .

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Securities for portfolios
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Iraq (*Continued*)

and export licence applications will be dealt with in the normal manner.

Any inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2528).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government propose to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Incom Tax) Ordinance 1959:

	Industries	Products
(A)	Continuous roll forming from coil of steel roofing, walling and flooring materials	Roll formed steel roof and wall cladding and floor decking
(B)	Manufacture of organic fertilizer	Organic fertilizer from animal waste products
(C)	Manufacture of lead acid batteries.	Lead acid batteries.

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before March 22, 1963.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

Import Licensing Regulations

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 18, page 161, reported the imposition of import restrictions on specified goods by the Singapore Government. Import licences would, it was announced, be issued monthly to importers for one-twelfth of their total 1962 imports. The Board of Trade have now been informed by cable that the Controller of Imports has announced that unspent monthly quotas can now be carried forward for up to three months but that imports will not be allowed in excess of the licensed amount nor in anticipation of quotas for succeeding months. Shipment must take place within the specified period of the licence.

CEYLON

Imports of Drugs

IMPORT CONTOL Notice No. 9/63 issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports and published in the Ceylon Government *Gazette Extraordinary* of February 19, 1963 informs importers that drugs specified in List No. 4 (Proprietary Drugs) may be imported without an individual licence. All forms of the drugs included in the list may be imported unless the form has been specifically stated, e.g. tablets, injections, ointments, etc.

The list of drugs may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

Import Control Notice No. 10/63 published in the Ceylon Government *Gazette Extraordinary* of February 16, 1963, informs importers that licences will be issued for the import of drugs for veterinary purposes (including vitamin additives for livestock feed) on submission of indents (in quintuplicate). Indents must be forwarded to the Control through the Director of Agriculture. Importers are advised to give particulars of the composition of the drugs when seeking approval of the Director of Agriculture.

The notice also requests importers to forward to the Controller of Imports and Exports a statement of their 1961 imports of these drugs (scheduled on a monthly basis) on or before February 28, 1963.

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
CATCHES OR CLASPS, brass or brassed metal, other than catches or clasps of the snap or turnbutton types, as used in the manufacture of jewel boxes, jewel cases, cutlery cases and the like	449 (A) (1)	Free
DISINFECTANTS containing hexachlorophane and sodium octylphenoxyethoxyethyl ether sulphonate, in emulsion form		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: Chemicals: Otherwise classifiable under Item 281 (L) (2) (b): Reagent quality, laboratory chemical grade or pharmaceutical quality but not including: Chemicals or preparations of chemicals of the sodium diatrizoate or iopanoic acid types, put up in a form suitable for use in the process of X-ray visualization; Goods put up in a form or pack indicative of use in the household (e.g. incorporating directions for use or dosage); Mercury, distilled or otherwise refined	281 (L) (2) (a)	Free
Medicines, viz.: Neomycin but not including neomycin or its salts in combination with bacitracin and polymyxin B or salts or soluble forms of these antibiotics; Polymyxin B but not including polymyxin B or its salts in combination with bacitracin and neomycin or salts or soluble forms of these antibiotics	285 (B) (1)	Free
HAND TOOLS: Cutters: Pipe, exceeding 3 inch pipe capacity	449 (A) (1)	Free
OILS otherwise classifiable under Item 226 (C) (2), as follows, viz.: For delivery to an Excise factory for incorporation in excisable goods before delivery from the Excise factory. For use, otherwise than as lubricating oil, in the manufacture of: Adhesives; Agricultural, horticultural and general pest spraying preparations; Cosmetics; Emulsions for batching fibres; Food; Grease; Polishes; Printing inks; Stock drenches. For use, otherwise than as lubricating oil, in the compounding of natural or synthetic rubber or synthetic resins. For use as: Air filter oils, other than for internal combustion engines; Concrete curing oils; Floor oils; Flux oils for asphalt or bitumen; Gas holder filming oils; Heat transfer oils; Mould release oils; Quenching oils; Transformer or switchgear oils under security.	226 (C) (1)	Free
WOVEN TEXTILE FABRICS: Of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, bleached, not printed, dyed or coloured, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 464 (C) (6) (a), as follows: Fabrics with raised nap, for use in the manufacture of babies' diapers, under security	464 (C) (1) (f) (2)	½d. per sq. yard or 5% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: Medicines, viz.: Nitrogen mustard	285 (A) (2)	17½% *ad val.*
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES: Fraction collector, automatic, being a laboratory machine used for chemical analysis comprising a motor driven turntable carrying a circular tube rack and operating by means of a balanced siphon attached to a mercury switch connected to an electric relay	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
METAL PIPES AND TUBES: Steel, seamless, exceeding 8¾ inches outside diameter	152 (B) (2)	10% *ad val.*
PINS, line, bricklayers' or masons'		
SPLICES: Dead end, as used in connection with repair of electricity transmission lines; Line for making joints in electricity transmission lines	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff.

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ARTIFICIAL RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS: Ethylene type, polymerization and copolymerization products of: Emulsions, solutions, pastes, powders, granules, flakes, lumps and similar forms, including moulding compounds, not covered by Item 232 (E) or 255 (B) (1); waste and scrap: Other: High density type	368 (D) (1) (b) (1)	Free
NOTE: For the purpose of Item 368 (D) (1) (b) (1), 'High density type' is polyethylene with a smaller amount of another olefine which have a density at 23°C. of not less than 0·941 grams per milli-litre. The A.T.S.M. method of test is prescribed.		
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS: Switches: Pressure operated, of types which switch on and off when the sensing element detects a change in pressure within the predetermined limits and so initiate a reaction to return that pressure to within the predetermined limits: Being a thermostat, i.e. incorporating its own thermal element which under changing temperature provides the operating pressure to the switch	418 (H)	(1) Of the type ordinarily used with electrically operated domestic appliances: 15% *ad val.* (2) Other: Free
Of the type in which the sensing element is inserted into the pressure line of the apparatus to be controlled: If of types suitable for use in refrigerating appliances, irrespective of how calibrated	175 (C)	Various
Otherwise	176 (K) (7)	Free

(Continued on next page)

Australia *(Continued)*

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
HATS, CAPS, etc.:		
Forms, hat, of braid or similar material sewn with a visible stitch, but not blocked or further processed	114 (G)	12s. per dozen or 22½% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.
NOTES: To be eligible for classification under Item 114 (G) a hat form must be unblocked and plain (i.e. of one kind of material and without ornamentation in the sewing of the material and without ornamentation by reason of addition during or subsequent to the process of sewing). Hat forms of the description of Item 114 (G), which are further processed than as described in paragraph (1) are regarded as hats (classifiable under Item 114 (E).		
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES:		
Cutting machines:		
Cloth, for cutting textile fabrics on the bias, whether or not also capable of cutting textile fabrics on the straight	174 (V) (20)	Free
Lathes:		
Woodworking, not including extra knives:		
Veneer cutting, and automatic clipping machines used in conjunction therewith	176 (M) (4)	17½% *ad val.*

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Import Licensing Relaxations

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Trade have announced the removal, as from March 1, 1963, of import licensing restrictions on certain types of aluminium and aluminium alloys. Further details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Woven furnishing fabrics including furnishing drape fabrics and upholstery fabrics irrespective of weight, not printed other than fabrics containing not less than 20 per cent. by weight of wool** covered by Tariff Items 459 (C), 460 (C), 463 (C), 464 (C) and 465 (C) **and moquettes** covered by Tariff Items 472 (B) and 472 (C);

(2) **Unwrought copper** (Tariff Item 137 (A) (3) ; and,

(3) **Aluminium and aluminium alloy ingots, pigs, blocks, bars, billets or cast rods** (Tariff Items 139 (A) and 139 (B)).

References (2) and (3) are of Departmental origin.

Details of the Tariff Items mentioned in reference (1) are obtainable from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

Details of the Tariff Items mentioned in references (2) and (3) are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
137	COPPER AND ALLOYS in chief part by weight of copper, but not including alloys containing more than 10 per cent. by weight of iron or more than 10 per cent. by weight of nickel:			
	(A) Matte; unwrought; waste and scrap:			
	(3) Unwrought copper (refined or not)	Free	Free	Free
	ALUMINIUM AND ALLOYS in chief part by weight of aluminium, but not including alloys containing more than 10 per cent. by weight of iron or more than 10 per cent. by weight of nickel:			
139	(A) Unwrought; waste and scrap:			
	(1) Unwrought aluminium *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%
	(2) Unwrought alloys per ton	£3	£3 7s. 6d.	£3 7s. 6d.
	and *ad val.*	—	10%	10%
	(3) Waste and scrap *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(B) Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, plates, sheet and strip, wire of solid section, tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, hollow bars not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated but not including goods covered by Item 181 (B) *ad val.* and, on the aluminium content, for each £1 of the equalizing cost per ton (as determined by the Minister from time to time for the purposes of this sub-item as applicable at the date of exportation of the goods) per ton	15% £1	30% £1	30% £1

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than March 27, 1963.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 2497/63, (2) C.R.E. 2498/63 and (3) C.R.E. 2499/63.

Tariff Changes

CHANGES have been made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy products and waste and scrap, and on soya beans, linseed, safflower and soya bean oils, meals and flours.

Details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

Reference to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS WERE given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of phthalates (Tariff Item 281 (L)).

Details of the Tariff Item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
281	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, viz.:			
	(L) N.e.i.:			
	(1) When not packed for retail sale *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) When packed for retail sale:			
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(b) Other *ad val.*	10%	22½%	22½%

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Whitehall 5072).

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2840 or 3145), quoting C.R.E. 2494/63.

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 1, 1963 (page 279) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of furnishing fabrics.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations a temporary duty of 2s. per square yard less 12½ per cent. of the f.o.b. price in Australian currency has been imposed on all the goods covered by the reference.

This new duty does not apply to goods in transit on or before January 25, 1963. Further details will be published as soon as possible.

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125=£Sterling 100.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Customs Tariff Amended

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable from Malaya that with effect from February 28, 1963, the import duty on motor vehicle tyres and tubes (Tariff Code Nos. 629101, 629102, 629103, 629104, 629106, 629107, 629108) has been increased by 30 per cent. to 70 per cent. *ad valorem* full rate, and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* preferential rate.

NORTH BORNEO

Customs Tariff Amended

THE NORTH BORNEO Government Gazette Supplement of December 11, 1962 contains a copy of the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 6) Order, 1962. This Order amends Table A (Import Duties) of the Customs Duties Order, 1961 which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 26, 1962 (pages 189-190) by amending the items listed below to read as follows:

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit	Rates of Duty	
			Full	Preferential
6	Cigarettes, including paper and filter tips	per pound	$ 10·00	$ 10·00
45	Tobacco:			
	(a) unmanufactured	per pound	6·00	6·00
	(b) manufactured, imported in containers of any kind used for retail sale to the public	per pound	10·00	10·00
	(c) other	per pound	6·50	6·50

Exemption from Payment of Customs Duties

THE NORTH BORNEO Government Gazette Supplement of December 11, 1962 also contains a copy of the Customs Duties (Exemption) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1962. This Order amends Table I of the Customs Duties (Exemption) Order, 1961, mentioned in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 26, 1962 (page 190), by amending the items listed below to read as follows and adding the new items also listed below:

5A. All goods imported from Sarawak which were legally imported for home consumption therein, provided that in respect of the following goods:
- alcoholic beverages;
- cosmetics and perfumery;
- dyes and chemicals;
- machinery, plant, apparatus and machined components and fashioned parts therefor;
- metals and metal manufactures, including composition goods, mainly metal;
- petroleum products;
- sugar;
- textiles and wearing apparel;
- vehicles including spare parts and accessories therefor; and goods which were imported into Sarawak free of duty under the provisions of section 11 of the Customs Ordinance of Sarawak,

the amount of duty prescribed in the North Borneo tariff has been paid in Sarawak and drawback has not been paid in respect thereof on re-export to North Borneo.

7. All goods imported or purchased prior to clearing through Customs by Government Departments, which are certified by an authorized officer of the Department concerned to be for the sole use of the Department and not for resale or disposal otherwise to members of the public; except as sanctioned by the Financial Secretary.

Provided that the duty shall be paid at the prevailing rate and value on exempted goods subsequently sold or otherwise disposed of in North Borneo.

17. Barbed and galvanized wire.

28. Disinfectants and antiseptics.

29. Equipment for mineral prospecting and chemicals for testing mineral samples approved as such by the Commissioner.

30. Equipment, materials and supplies imported for use in connection with Directorate of Overseas Surveys, United Nations or Colombo Plan projects or in connection with United States Peace Corps projects, certified as such by the head of the Project or the Peace Corps Representative, as the case may be, and accepted as such by the Commissioner.

41. Materials imported for building purposes:— tiles, reinforcing bars, expanded metal and welded mesh; plain sheet window glass; manufactured sheeting, corrugated or flat; galvanized iron roofing nails; metal building frames; manhole covers, lightning arresters and conductors; ridgings, ventilators, guttering and supports, plain or galvanized iron or steel pipes and fittings; soil pipes; metal doors and windows; water and septic tanks and parts and fittings therefor and fabricated pilings.

49. Polythene planting bags and black polythene sheeting for agricultural purposes.

53. Ships, launches, lighters, boats and barges, imported complete or in sections, and parts and accessories therefor, excluding spare engines and parts thereof, rope, canvas in the piece and other running stores.

54. Steel shapes, including strips and sheets, imported solely for the purpose of making metal doors and windows by a manufacturer thereof.

57. (a) Trophies, cups and medals imported for use by, or for presentation to, registered schools and sporting bodies approved by the Commissioner;
(b) Sports goods excluding boots, shoes and wearing apparel.

New items

2A. All agricultural and natural produce imported for purposes other than consumption in the Colony.

40A. Materials for the packing of local produce including oil drums and gunny bags, and sheet tinplate and solder for the manufacture of metal containers for the packing of articles and products for sale:

Provided that the importer shall satisfy the Commissioner that such goods will be used for the specified purpose.

NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962, pages 623-631, March 30, pages 699-707, April 6, 1962, pages 767-776, and amendments published subsequently):

1. Item Code 66.29 Glass, etc.

Consideration will be given to applications from normal and regular importers for additional licences to import glass, etc., under item code 66.29.

2. Item code 66.53 Other precious and semi-precious stones, etc.

Consideration will be given to applications from normal and regular importers for additional licences to import other precious stones, etc., under item code 66.53.

Note: Importers must support applications for these additional licences by evidence that the existing licences held are fully utilized or fully committed and that importation can be made by June 30, 1963. Under no circumstances will licences be extended to permit imports after the end of the current licensing period.

NORTH VIETNAM

Trade Marks Legislation

AN ENGLISH translation of the trade marks legislation in force in North Vietnam is now available and may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annex, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

UNITED STATES

Hearing on New Tariff Provisions

A NOTICE in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* announced that the United States Tariff Commission were giving further consideration to certain provisions of the new tariff schedules. Additional details, e.g. new rates proposed, for the items listed in the previous notice, are now available in the Tariff Commission's Fifth Supplemental Report (in proposed form).

The Report also lists proposed changes required to reflect in the new schedules, the reductions in existing import duties resulting from some recent GATT agreements (including those reductions to compensate for the increases in United States tariffs on sheet glass and certain carpets). The Tariff Commission is also considering the provisions for an item additional to those previously listed, viz. 'Fish netting and fishing nets'. The date of the hearing is March 14, and for written submissions March 20.

A copy of the proposed Fifth Supplemental Report may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Inquiries about this notice may, however, be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' Rulings

THE FOLLOWING is a list of acids, chemicals and drugs which are at present considered to be 'made in Canada' in connection with the administration of tariff items 216 and 208t.

Acetaldehyde
Acetaldol
Acetaminophen (Para-acetaminophenol)
Acetylene
Acid, Adipic
Acid, Ascobic (Vitamin C) (Reference Standard Grade not made)
Acid, Benzoic, Technical
Acid, Carbolic (Phenol)
Acid, Castor Fatty
Acid, Citric
Acid, Cocoanut Fatty (Lauric) Crude
Acid, Cocoanut Fatty Monoethanolamide
Acid, Corn Fatty
Acid, Cotton Seed Fatty
Acid, Cresylic
Acid, Dehydrocholic and Sodium Salt of
Acid, Desoxycholic (Deoxycholic)
Acid, Di-iodo-stearic
Acid, Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonic
Acid, Fluoboric
Acid, Glutamic
Acid, Hydrochloric Anhydrous (Hydrogen Chloride)
Acid, Hydrofluoric Anhydrous (Hydrogen Fluoride)
Acid, Hydrofluoric Aqueous (Hydrogen Fluoride)
Acid, Lauric (Cocoanut Fatty Acid) Crude
Acid, Linseed Oil Fatty
Acid, Naphthenic
Acid, Nitric Commercial and C.P. Grades
Acid, Oleic
Acid, Palm Fatty
Acid, Phenol Sulphonic
Acid, Soya Fatty
ACTH (Adrenocorticotrop (h) in)
Activated 7-Dehydro-Cholesterol (Vitamin D_3)
Adermine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride)
Adiponitrile
Alkyl Phenoxy Polyoxethene Ethanols (when for use other than in the production of foodstuffs, drugs or pharmaceuticals for human consumption)
Aloin
Alpha Methyl Styrene
Aluminum Glycinate, Basic (Dihydroxy-Aluminum Aminoacetate)
Aluminum Octoate
Aluminum Stearate
Aminobenzene (Aniline Oil)
Ammonia, Anhydrous
Ammonia, Aqua
Ammonia, C.P.
Ammonium Acetate
Ammonium Acetate Solutions
Ammonium Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonate
Aniline Oil (Aminobenzene, Phenylamine)
Apiol Green
Argon Gas

Barium Stearate
Benzoic Acid, Technical
Benzothiazyl Disulfide
Bile Salts
Bismuth Carbonate
Bismuth Gallate
Bismuth Oxychloride
Bismuth Salicylate
Bismuth Subcarbonate
Bismuth Subgallate
Bismuth Subnitrate
Bismuth Subsalicylate
Bisphenol A (Para, para'-isopopylidenediphenol)
Butyl Acetate, Normal
Butyl Epoxy Tallate
Butyl Octyl Phthalate
Butyl Stearate
Butyraldehyde—Aniline, reaction product

Cadmium
Caffeine Citrate B.P. and U.S.P.
Calcium Carbide
Calcium Iodate
Calcium Linoleate
Calcium Pantothenate
Calcium Propionate
Calcium Stearate
Capryl Epoxy Tallate
Carbon Dioxide
Carbon Tetrachloride (A.R. (ACS) Grade not made)
Castor Fatty Acid
Chloramphenicol
Chloramphenicol Palmitate
Chlorine, Liquid and Gas
Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride
Chlortetracycline
Chymotrypsin
Cobalt Linoleate
Cobalt Naphthenate
Cobalt Nitrate (A.R. Grade not made)
Coco Acid Diethanolamide (Lauric Myristic Diethanolamide)
Copper Naphthenate
Cresol, B.P. and U.S.P.
Cresol, Ortho
Crotonaldehyde
Cumene Hydroperoxide
Cupric Fluoborate
Cyclohexanol (Hexahydrophenol)
Cyclopropane, for anaesthetic purposes

Di (n-octyl, n-decyl) Phthalate (DNODP)
Di (n-octyl, n-decyl) Adipate (DNODA)
Dibasic Lead Phosphite
Dibasic Lead Phthalate
Dibutyl Fumarate
Dibutyl Maleate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Sebacate
Dicapryl Phthalate
Dichlorethyl Ether
Dichlorodifluoromethane
2, 4-Dichlorophenol
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
Diethanolamine
Diethyl Toluamide (N, N-Diethyl-m-Toluamide)
Diethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Dihydroxy-Aluminum Aminoacetate (Aluminum Glycinate, Basic)
Di-2-Ethyl Hexyl Phthalate (Dioctyl Phthalate)
Di-Cyclo Hexyl Phthalate
Di-Isodecyl ('di-decyl') Adipate (not including n-decyl Adipate)
Di-Isodecyl ('di-decyl') Phthalate (not including n-decyl Phthalate)
Diisohexyl Phthalate
Di-isooctyl Adipate
Di-isooctyl Phthalate
Dimethoxy Ethyl Phthalate
Dimethylphenol (Xylenol)
Di-methyl cyclo Hexyl Phthalate
Dioctyl Adipate (Di-2-Ethylhexyl Adipate)
Dioctyl Azelate
Dioctyl Diglycollate
Dioctyl Sebacate
Dipentaerythritol
Diphenylamine (Phenylaniline)
Diphenylamine—Acetone, reaction product in liquid or paste form
Diphenylamine—Diisobutylene, reaction product
Diphenylamine — Tripropylene, reaction product
2,6-Di-Tertiary-Butyl 1-4 Methyl Phenol (Butylated Hydroxy Toluene; Di-Butyl Para Cresol)
Diphenylpyraline Hydrochloride
Ditridecyl Phthalate
Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid

Ethyl Acetate
Ethylane Dichloride
Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid and the Sodium Salts thereof
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyll Ether
Ethylene Oxide
Ethylene Thiourea (2-Mercaptoimidazoline)
2-Ethylhexanol (2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol, Octanol, Octyl Alcohol)
2-Ethylhexyl Epoxy Tallate
2-Ethyl 3-Propyl Acrolein
Extract, Aconite
Extract, Artichoke
Extract, Balm of Gilead
Extract, Belladonna
Extract, Black Haw
Extract, Boldu
Extract, Buchu
Extract, Cascara Sagrada
Extract, Cherry Bark, Wild
Extract, Colchicum Corms and Seed
Extract, Colocynth Compound
Extract, Ergot
Extract, Fenugreek
Extract, Gentian
Extract, Golden Seal
Extract, Hawthorne Berries
Extract, Henbane
Extract, Jalap Resin
Extract, Juniper Berries
Extract, Kola Nuts
Extract, Mandrake
Extract, Passion Flower
Extract, Pituitary Body, Posterior Lobe
Extract, Podophyllin
Extract, Rhubarb
Extract, Senaga
Extract, Valerian
Extract, Wild Cherry Bark

Ferrous Sulphate Exiccated USP

Glycerine (A.R. Grade not made)
Glycerol Sorbitan Laurate
Glyceryl Guaiacolate
Glyceryl Triacetate (Triacetin)
Gold Chloride
Gold Sodium Cyanide

Hexabione Hydrochloride (Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride
Hexahydromethyl Phenol; Hexahydrocresol (Methylcyclohexanol)
Hexahydrophenol (Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylene Diamine
Hexamethylenediammonium Adipate
Hydrogen
Hydrogen Chloride Anhydrous
Hydrogen Fluoride Anhydrous
Hydrogen Fluoride Aqueous
12-Hydroxy Stearic Acid

Iodine Resublimed B.P. C.P. U.S.P and A.R. Grades
Isobutyl Acetate
Isodecyl Epoxy Tallate
Isooctyl Epoxy Tallate
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-propanol, isopropanol)

Jalap Resin

Lactose
Lauric Diethanolamide
Lauroyl Peroxide
Lauryl Isopropanolamide
Lead Fluoborate
Lead Formate
Lead Linoleate
Lead Naphthenate
Lead Silicate, Basic
Lead Stearate (not including dibasic)

Magnesium Stearate
Magnesium Sulfate Dried Pure Powder
Maleic Anhydride
Maleic Hydrazide (1, 2-dihydropyridazine-3-6-dione)
Manganese Iodide
Manganese Linoleate
Manganese Naphthenate
Menadione Sodium Bisulfite
Mercapto Benzo Thiazole
Mercapto Benzothiazole, Zinc Salt of
Mercury Ammoniated
Mercury Ammonium Chloride (White Precipitate)
Mercury Biniodide
Mercury Bichloride
Mercury Chloride (ic) (Corrosive Sublimate) (A.R. Grade not made)
Mercury Chloride (ous) (Calomel) (A.R. Grade not made)
Mercury Nitrate (A.R. Grade not made)
Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)
Methenamine Mandelate
Methocarbamol
Methyl Alcohol (Methanol)
Methyl Amyl Acetate (Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol Acetate)
Methyl Chloride

'Made in Canada' Rulings (*Continued*)

Methylcyclohexanol (hexahydromethylphenol; hexahydrocresol)
Methylene Chloride
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
2-Methyl 2-Propyl-1, 3-Propanediol
2-Methyl-2-N-Propyl-1, 3-Propanediol Dicarbamate
Milk Magnesia
Milk Sugar
Monochlorodifluoromethane
Monoethanolamine
Monoethylene Glycol
Monomeric Vinyl Chloride
Monosodium Glutamate
Morpholine

N,N - Diethyl - m - Toluamide (Diethyl Toluamide)
NN Diphenyl - p - phenylenediamine
Nickel Ammonium Sulphate, Technical or Commercial Grade
Nickel Sulphate, Technical or Commercial Grade
Nitrobenzene (Nitrobenzol, Oil of Mirbane)
Nitrogen
Nitrous Oxide Gas
Nonyl Epoxy Tallate
Nonyl Phenol
N - Cyclohexyl - 2- -Benzothiazole Sulfenamide
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
N-Propyl Acetate
N-Propyl Alcohol (Propanol)
Normal Butyraldehyde (Butyl Aldehyde; Butanal; Butyric Aldehyde)

Octyl Alcohol (2-Ethylhexanol, Octonal)
Oleoresin Capsicum
Oleoresin Malefern
Oleoresin Pepper
Oxygen

Pancreatin
Para-acetaminophenol (Acetaminophen)
Para, para-isopropylidenediphenol (Bisphenol A)
Paraldehyde
Para - Phenetidin — Acetone, reaction product
PBD (2 - Phenyl - 5 - (4 - biphenylyl)-1, 3, 4-oxadiazole)
Penicillin
Pentachlorophenol
Pentaerythritol
Pepsin
Perchlorethylene (Tetrachlorethylene)
Phenol (Acid Carbolic)
Phenylamine (Aniline Oil)
Phenylaniline (Diphenylamine)
Phenyl-Beta-Naphthylamine)
Phenylazo - Diamino - Pyridine Hydrochloride (Pyridium)
Phythalic Anhydride
Polyethylene Glycols
Polyethylene Polypropylene Glycols Mono-Butyl Ethers
†Poly Oxyethylated Fatty Acid
†Poly Oxyethylated Fatty Alcohols
†Poly Oxyethylated Tall Oils
†Poly Oxyethylated Vegetable Oils
Polypropylene Glycols Mono-Butyl Ethers
Polypropylene Polyethylene Glycols
POPOP (1, 4 - Di - (2 - (5 - Phenyloxazolyl)-Benzene)
Potassium Amyl Xanthate
Potassium Citrate
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Iodide
Potassium Tartrate Neutral (A.R. Grade not made)
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
PPO (2, 5-Diphenyloxazole)

Promazine Hydrochloride
Propanol (n-propyl Alcohol)
Propylene Glycol
P-Terphenyl (Scintillation Grade)
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B, Hydrochloride)

Reserpine
Rutin

Selenium
Selenium Diethyl Dithiocarbamate
Silicon Metal (except for use in the manufacture of safety fuses)
Silver Bromide
Silver Chloride
Silver Cyanide
Silver Iodide
Silver Nitrate
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Sodium Aluminate, Liquid
Sodium Ascorbate
Sodium Azide
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Carbonate, Reagent Anhydrous Granular ACS, Anhydrous Purified Powder
Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose (Sodium Cellulose Glycolate)
Sodium Cellulose Glycolate (Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose)
Sodium Citrate
Sodium Diethyl Dithiocarbonate
Sodium Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonate
Sodium Fluoborate
Sodium Heparin
Sodium Hexamethaphosphate (Sodium-Metaphosphate)
Sodium Hypochlorite
Sodium Hyposulphite (Thiosulphate) (Anhydrous Grade not made)
Sodium Isopropyl Xanthate
Sodium Lactate Solutions
Sodium Lauryl Sulphate (Pharmacopoeia Grades not made)
Sodium Metaphosphate (Sodium Hexametaphosphate)
Sodium Methyloleyltaurate
Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic, Commercial Grade
Sodium Propionate
Sodium Pyrophosphate (A.R., C.P., and U.S.P. Grades not made)
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Sorbitan Monolaurate
Sorbitan Monooleate
Sorbitan Monopalmitate
Sorbitan Monostearate
Sorbitan Sesquioleate
Sorbitan Trioleate
Sorbitol Solutions
Soya Bean Oil, Epoxidized
Stannous Fluoborate
Styrene Monomer
Sulfadiazine
Sulphamethazine (Pharmacopoeia Grades not made)
Sulphur Dioxide

Tellurium
Tetrachlorethylene (Perchlorethylene)
Tetracycline
Tetramethylthiuramdisulphide
Tetramethylthiurammonosulphide
Thiosulphate (Sodium Hyposulphite) (Anhydrous Grade not made)
Thorium Oxide (Thorium Dioxide; Thorium Anhydride; Thoria)
Triacetin (Glyceryl Triacetate)
Tribasic Lead Sulphate
Trichlorethylene, Technical Grade
Trichloromonofluoromethane
Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Triethanolamine
Triethanolamine Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonate
Triethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
Triethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether (Ethoxy Triglycol)
Triethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Tripentaerythritol
Trypsin

Urea

Vanillin
Vinyl Acetate
Vinyl Chloride Monomer
‡Vitamin A Acetate
‡Vitamin A Palmitate
Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride (Pyridoxine Hydrochloride; Hexabione Hydrochloride; Adermine Hydrochloride)
Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) (Reference Standard Grade not made)
Vitamin D_2 (Activated 7-Dehydro — Cholesterol)

Warfarin

Xylenol (Dimethylphenol)

Zinc Ammonium Chloride
Zinc Dibutyl Dithiocarbamate
Zinc Diethyl Dithiocarbamate
Zinc Dimethyl Dithiocarbamate
Zinc Laurate
Zinc Naphthenate
Zinc Stearate

Note: There are other acids, chemicals and drugs specifically provided for in the Tariff under other items which are not included in this list.

†When for use other than in the production of foodstuffs, drugs or pharmaceuticals for human consumption.

‡When for use other than in the production of food products for human consumption.

This information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-33, dated February 20, 1963.

The following ruling has been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Packaged liquid chillers, 2 h.p. to 100 h.p. (2 tons to 100 tons) inclusive.

(Ruling effective February 19, 1963)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-9-2, dated January 28, 1963.

The following is an up-to-date list of primary iron and steel products which are considered to be 'of a class or kind made in Canada'. For products being covered for the first time, the effective date of the ruling is March 13, 1963.

1. Pig iron.
2. Ingots.
3. Slabs, blooms, billets and tube rounds.
4. Wire rods.
5. Rails.
6. Track material, viz.:
   Rail joint bars; splice bars; angle bars or fish plates; tie bars.

†7. Plates (except stainless):
   (a) including skelp (so-called): maximum width 115 in.
   (b) Floorplates, with chequer, diamond or other raised pattern on contact surface: maximum width 60 in.

8. Sheet and strip (except stainless):

† (a) Hot- or cold-rolled, including skelp (so-called): maximum width 61 in.

(b) Coated with zinc (galvanized):

Maximum width	Thickness or gauge	
	Minimum	Maximum
36 in.	·0138 in.	·0149 in.
42 in.	·0150 in.	·0164 in.
48 in.	·0165 in.	·0179 in.
56 in.	·0180 in.	·0261 in.
61 in.	·0262 in.	·1756 in.

(c) Galvanized and coated with asphalt or asbestos and asphalt (sometimes described as 'asbestos bonded'): maximum width 36 in.; thickness or gauge, metal only: minimum ·0262 in., maximum ·1756 in.

(d) Tin mill black plate or blue plate: maximum width 42 in.; thickness or gauge: minimum ·0055 in., maximum ·0141 in.

(e) Tinplate (sheets or strips coated with tin), in coils and cut lengths, in all coating weights:

(i) Coils: maximum width 42 in.; base weight: minimum 50 lb (·0055 in.), maximum 135 lb (·0149 in.).

(*Continued on next page*)

Canada (*Continued*)

(ii) Cut lengths: maximum width 42 in.; maximum length 44 in.; base weight: minimum 50 lb. (·0055 in.), maximum 218 lb. (·0240 in.).

9. Stainless, flat-rolled:
   (a) Plates, hot- or cold-rolled: maximum width 50 in.; maximum thickness 1½ in.; maximum weight per plate 500 lb.
   (b) Sheet, hot-rolled: maximum width 50 in.; minimum thickness ·035 in.
   (c) Sheet and strip, cold-rolled: maximum width 50 in.; minimum thickness: ·003 in. (up to 18 in. in width), ·035 in. (over 18 in. in width).

10. Structurals:
   (a) Beams, standard or 'I': size – minimum 4 in. x 7·7 lb., maximum 18 in. x 70·0 lb.
   (b) Channels:
      (i) Standard: size – minimum 3 in. x 4·1 lb., maximum 15 in. x 50 lb.
      (ii) Shipbuilding: size – 6 in. x 15·3 lb.; 10 in. x 24·9 lb. and 10 in. x 28·3 lb. only.
   (c) Angles:
      (i) Equal legs – hot-rolled: maximum size 8 in. x 8 in. x 1⅛ in.
      (ii) Equal legs – cold-formed: maximum size 6 in. x 6 in. x ½ in.
      (iii) Unequal legs – hot-rolled: maximum size 8 in. x 6 in. x 1 in.
      (iv) Unequal legs – cold-formed: maximum size 6 in. x 4 in. x ½ in.
   (d) Bulb angles – See Sections, Car Structural.
   (e) 'H' beams: size – Minimum 4 in. x 13 lb., maximum 8 in. x 25·9 lb.
   (f) Zees: size – minimum 3 in. x 5·1 lb., maximum 13 1/16 in. x 51·2 lb.
   (g) Tees, elevator: size – 3½ in. x 8·9 lb. and 5 in. x 16·1 lb. only.
   (h) Sections, car structural:
      (i) Angles, bulb: size – 5 in. x 13·2 lb. and 5 in. x 19·3 lb. only.
      (ii) Side bearing, bevelled: size – 4 in. x 13·6 lb. and 4 in. x 20·4 lb. only.
      (iii) Side plate 'W': size – 3⅜ in. x 10·63 lb. only.
      (iv) Corner post 'W': size – 3 in. x 7·50 lb. only.
      (v) Corner sills – See 'Zees'.
      (vi) Zees, special car – See 'Zees'.

11. Bars:
   (a) Hot-rolled:

	Maximum size
(i) Rounds	9½ in. diameter
(ii) Half rounds	3 in. diameter
(iii) Half ovals	4 in. x 1 in.
(iv) Hexagon	3 in.
(v) Octagon	3 in.
(vi) Quarter octagon (also known as 'mosaic' shell sections)	3⅛ in.
(vii) Squares	4 in.
(viii) Round corner squares	8½ in.
(ix) Flats	8 in. wide x 2 in. thick
(x) Reinforcing – plain and deformed	
(xi) Bar size shapes and sections, including angles, channels, tees and zees	when the greatest sectional dimension is less than 3 in.
(xii) Grader Blades	

   (b) Cold-rolled or cold-drawn:

	Maximum size
(i) Rounds	4 in. diameter
(ii) Hexagons	4 in.
(iii) Squares	4 in.
(iv) Flats	6 in. wide x 2 ¾ in. thick

   (c) Cold finished:

	Maximum size
(i) Rounds	9½ in. diameter
(ii) Hexagons	4 in.
(iii) Squares	4 in.
(iv) Flats	6 in. wide by 2¾ in. thick

†Plate, sheet and strip are defined on page 5 of the Canadian Customs Tariff.

NOTE: Memoranda D51-1, D51-3 and D51-4 are hereby superseded insofar as the products specified in this memorandum are concerned. The customary three weeks notice, relative to this ruling, will apply only to those products not previously ruled of a class or kind made in Canada.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-1, dated February 20, 1963.

MEXICO

Import Licensing

DECREES published in the Mexican *Dairio Oficial* on the dates stated made goods under the following headings subject to prior import licence. The Decrees are effective on the date of their publication.

Tariff No.	*Description*
Published January 24, 1963.	
670.08.03	Iron and steel sections with the greatest thickness of 3 mm., width up to 30 cm. and length up to 350 cm.; employed for the manufacture of rims for automobile wheels.
Published February 6, 1963.	
718.05.01	Protective masks for workmen, of any kind, and equipment for their operation.

VENEZUELA

Customs Tariff

BY A RESOLUTION issued by the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance, published in the Official Gazette of February 2, 1963 and effective from the same date, the Customs Tariff has been amended as follows:

Item No.	Description	Duty
		(in Bs)
841-19	Clothing and clothing accessories, n.e.s.:	
841-19-01	Belts of all kinds, including leather military equipment:	
841-19-10-12	Safety belts	Free

(This resolution has the effect of modifying item No. 841-19-01-12 in so far as it now covers all safety belts, whereas it previously covered only safety belts for workers.)

COSTA RICA

Import Duty Change on Some Iron or Steel Bars

BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 9 published in the Costa Rican *Gaceta Oficial* on February 13, 1963 the following change has been made in the Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	New Duty	Old Duty
			Colones	
Ex 681-04-00-01	Iron or steel bars for construction, smooth or twisted, measuring from ⅛ in. to 1½ in. diameter	Kilo Gross	0·84 + 16% *ad val.*	0·21 + 4% *ad val.*

ECUADOR

Import Control

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito have reported that the Ecuadorean Import Lists have been amended as follows:

Deleted from List II (luxuries):

Item No.	Description
123	Sugars other than beet sugar, cane sugar and the like (glucose, maltose, lactose and the like): (d) Caramelized sugars.

(This amendment has the effect of prohibiting the import of caramelized sugars.)

PANAMA

Registration and Control of Foodstuffs and Beverages

BY DECREE No. 440 of October 23, 1962 published in the Panamanian *Gaceta Oficial* on January 11, 1963, the expiry date for registration of foodstuffs and beverages imported into Panama is now March 31, 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of October 26, 1962, page 875 and November 9, 1962, page 977).

NICARAGUA

Licences for Agents and Representatives of Foreign Firms

H. M. EMBASSY in Managua report that, by Decree published in the Nicaraguan *Gaceta Oficial* on October 18, 1962, those parts of Decree No. 559 of February 9, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 31, 1961, page 787) relating to visiting commercial travellers have been repealed.

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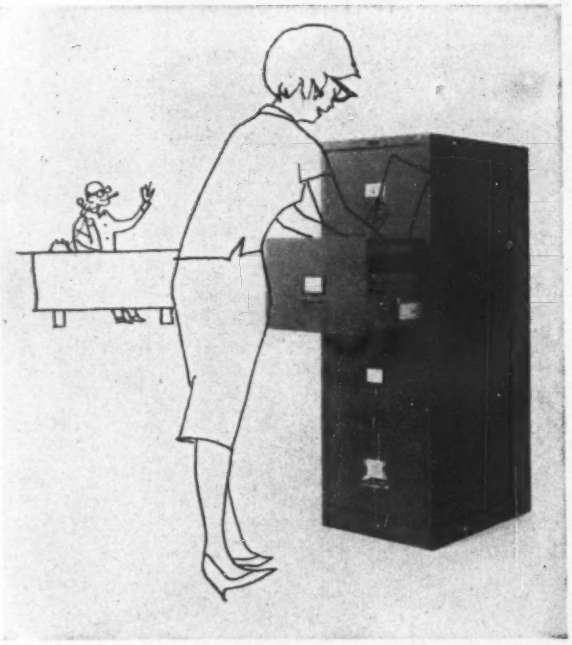

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BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of a notice which amends the First Schedule to the British Virgin Islands Customs Tariff by:

1. deleting items 9, 66(b), (d), (e), (g), 83(a), (b), (c), (d) and
2. substituting the following:

Item No.	Article	Rates of Duty	
		Full	Preferential
9	BEER & ALE, STOUT & PORTER.	20c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.	23c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.
66 (b)	Fuel for internal combustion engines.	12c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.	10c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.
(d)	Illuminating, including kerosene, and other refined petroleum burning oils.	9c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.	7c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.
(e)	Lubricating	12c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.	10c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.
(g)	Motor spirit, including benzine, benzoline, gasoline, naphtha and petrol spirits generally.	12c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.	10c. in the currency of the United States of America per gallon.
83	SPIRITS: (a) Brandy	$1·20 in the currency of the United States of America per liquid gallon.	$1·00 in the currency of the United States of America per liquid gallon.
	(b) Gin and vodka: Not exceeding the strength of proof.	$1·20 in the currency of the United States of America per liquid gallon.	$1·00 in the currency of the United States of America per liquid gallon.
	Exceeding the strength of proof.	$1·20 in the currency of the United States of America per proof gallon.	$1·00 in the currency of the United States of America per proof gallon.
	(c) Whisky: Not exceeding the strength of proof.	$2·40 in the currency of the United States of America per liquid gallon.	$1·20 in the currency of the United States of America per liquid gallon.
	Exceeding the strength of proof.	$2·40 in the currency of the United States of America per proof gallon.	$1·20 in the currency of the United States of America per proof gallon.
	(d) Rum: Not exceeding the strength of proof.	$1·50 in the currency of the United States of America per liquid gallon.	$1·00 in the currency of the United States of America per liquid gallon.
	Exceeding the strength of proof.	$1·50 in the currency of the United States of America per proof gallon.	$1·00 in the currency of the United States of America per proof gallon.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

JAMAICA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by:

(a) deleting item 59 and substituting:
59. Edible starch excluding dehydrated potatoes

(b) adding the following new item:
72. Door Frames (manufactured of aluminium or steel)

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

URUGUAY

Change in the 'Aforo' for Apples

THE FOLLOWING modification has been made to the Uruguayan Import Lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 16, 23 and 30, 1960.

Sub Group 50.30 – Apples.

The average c.i.f. price, 'aforo', on which the 75 per cent. surcharge is calculated is changed from U.S. $0·20 to U.S. $0·40 per kilo.

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It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade appears on page xiv of the supplement. (*BoTJ.* February 1, 1963.)

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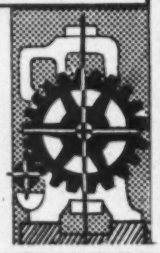

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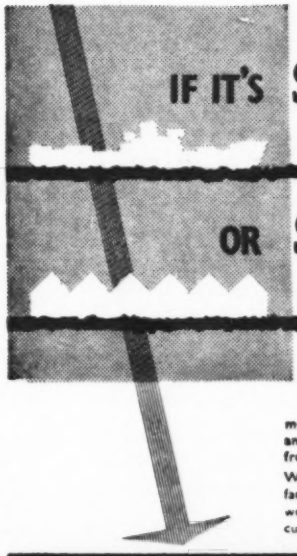

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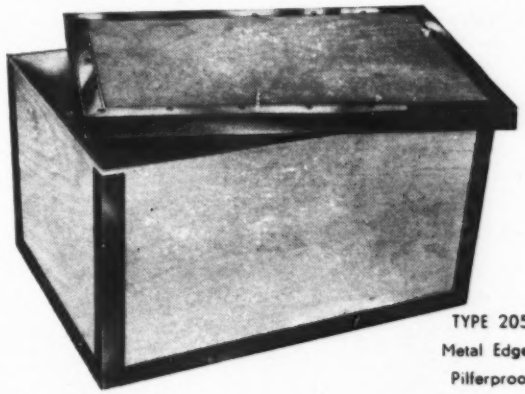

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